

Questiones public hearing - Budapest -

KÉRDÉSEK ÉS ÉSZREVÉTELEK, AMELYEK A VERESPATAKON TERVEZETT Bányanyitással Kapcsolatban Tartott Nyilvános Fórumon Hangzottak El

BUDAPEST, 2006. 08. 29.

Olajos Péter:

- Köszönet a cégnek, a Rosia Montana-nak, hogy eljött, ez egy nagyon fontos lépés a környezeti demokrácia szempontjából.
- Én mint magyar állampolgár fogok felszólalni, de európai uniós parlamenti képviselő is vagyok, tagja a környezetvédelmi bizottságnak és annak a sokat emlegetett bányászati irányelvnek az egyik alkotója, ami többször említésre került. Ennek az irányelvnek köszönhetően Romániában több tucat bányát bezárni terveznek, és többek között a Roscia Montana tervezését is jelentősen megnehezítette.
- Többször említésre került John részéről is, hogy az Espoo-i Egyezmény a jogalapja ennek a közmeghallgatásnak. Szerintem a vitának az alapja nem ez az egyezmény, hanem a közös felelősségünk kell, hogy legyen a Föld bármely pontján tervezendő hasonló beruházásokkal kapcsolatban. Itt nem az számít, hogy a határtól milyen messze folynak az utak, hogy a folyók mennyi utat tesznek meg, hanem arról, hogy Európában, a Földön a közös örökségünket fenyegeti veszély egy esetleges katasztrófa esetén. Ez jelenti az alapot ebben a vitában, és nem az, hogy két szomszédos ország van jelen.
- Három rövid kérdést tennék fel. Az első kettő a román minisztérium megjelent képviselőihez szól.
- A jegyzőkönyv számára szeretném rögzíteni a kérdéseimet.
- Áttanulmányoztam én is a hatástanulmánynak a rendelkezésünkre álló, interneten olvasható változatát, és külön szeretném megköszönni a cégnek, hogy a Minisztérium helyett is elvégzett bizonyos fordítási munkákat.
- Kérdésem a következő: ebben az anyagban havária-terv nem szerepel. A magyar törvény szerint ilyen jellegű beruházás esetén ilyen tervet kell készíteni, nem tudom, hogy a román törvények szerint kell-e ilyen készíteni. Ha kell, akkor mikor lehet egy ilyen tervbe betekinteni? Ez nagyon fontos lenne az egész projekt megítélése szempontjából, mivel hallhattuk, hogy földrengés-veszélyes övezetben tervezik a projektet.
- A második kérdésem a bányászati direktívával kapcsolatos, amit, mint hallottuk, a nagybányai katasztrófa után készítettek el. Ez előír egy pénzügyi biztosítékot, ha egy esetleges baleset bekövetkezne, akkor abból a pénzből egy harmadik fél - tehát nem a cég, hanem egy állami szerv - meg tudja kezdeni a balesetből eredő károk elhárítását, a hatások mérséklését, illetve a kárpótlást, kártalanítást. Ez a cég szempontjából is egy nagyon fontos pont, valamint a bányászati direktívának az egyik része. Ezt a pénzügyi összeget a román Környezetvédelmi Minisztériumnak kell megállapítani, és ezt a cégnek a működés megkezdése előtt letétbe kell helyezni. Mekkora lesz ez az összeg? Ez nem mellékes, hiszen a cégnek költségvetést kell készítenie, tudnia kell üzleti szempontból, hogy mekkora összeg lehet az. Mindenki tudja, hogy jelenleg 29 milliárd forint az, amit Magyarország perel az ausztrál-román cégtől a nagybányai katasztrófa kapcsán.
- A harmadik kérdésem a céghez szól. Nagyon imponáló az a magabiztosság, ahogy dollármilliókat investálnak az egyébként hivatalosan még semmilyen formában nem támogatott projektbe, ezért a kérdésem: ha nem kapnák meg a hivatalos engedélyt, akkor a birtokukba került földdel mit terveznek csinálni. Köszönöm szépen.

Morvay Kálmán:



- Nyugdíjas vagyok, de hozzászólásomat mint a volt Tisza-Szamos Kht. volt ügyvezetője teszem meg, valamint Magyarországi képviselője voltam a Baia Mare Bizottságban, melyet az EU környezetvédelmi biztosa hozott létre a nagybányai katasztrófa kivizsgálása céljából. Olyan municiókat kívánok szolgáltatni a magyar képviselőknek, melyeket figyelembe kéne venniük a hatásvizsgálat elbírálása szempontjából. Anyagaimat az RMGC által közreadott adatokból, a műszaki tervekből, és a KvVM által közzétett 9. fejezetből szereztem.
- Előjáróban elmondom, hogy egy független ország nagy beruházásait egy másik független ország nem akadályozhatja, de az Espoo-i Egyezmény jogot formál számunkra arra, hogy a szomszédos országban megvalósuló beruházás a lehető legnagyobb környezeti biztonsággal menjen végbe.
- Meg kell említenem, hogy milyen nemesfém-kivonási technológiák léteznek. Az első a mechanikai kioldás, mely jelen esetben nem valósítható meg. A második a higanyos kioldás, amely ugyanolyan mérgező és veszélyes, mint a cianid.
- A cianid technológiát Európába az EUROMINES (?), az európai nagy bányászati vállalatok szövetsége hozta be, amely szervezet elküldött nekem egy tájékoztatót. Ilyen cianid technológia van Észak-Svédországban, Észak-Spanyolországban, illetve DNY-Törökországban. A lényege, hogy a cianid-oldószer az üzemben belül kerül semlegesítésre, a zagyatározóba és a meddőhányóra csak minimális koncentrációjú zagy illetve folyadék kerül ki. Ezek a megfelelő paraméterek, gondolom, mind a beruházónak, mind a KvVM-nek rendelkezésére állnak.
- A KvVM által megjelentetett észrevételekkel 100%-ig egyet tudok érteni, de kérem a minisztériumot, hogy szerezzen is érvényt azoknak az észrevételeknek, amelyeket megtettek. Ehhez megfelelő nemzetközi jogászra lesz szükség, valamint olyan szakemberekre, akik az adott témában gyakorlattal illetve tapasztalattal rendelkeznek.
- Az RMGC környezeti hatástanulmányához fűzném a következő gondolataimat, ezen belül ahhoz a 93 oldalas, "Nem technikai összefoglalóhoz", amit közzétettek. Én teljes elismeréssel adózom annak a 38, név szerint említett szakértőnek, valamint annak a 18 céget felvonultató team-nek, akik ezt a munkát kidolgozták. De hiányosságot érzek abból a szempontból, hogy az a három cég, amely az előbb említett technológiával dolgozik, egyetlenegy szakértőt sem delegált ebbe a team-be, akik elmondták volna a saját tapasztalataikat, fel tudták volna hívni a figyelmet azokra a problémákra, amelyek egy ilyen nagy beruházás kivitelezésével és üzemeltetésével kapcsolatban felmerülnek.
- Szabadjon megjegyezni, hogy a BAT-ra (elérhető legjobb technika) és az európai irányelvekre hivatkozni mindig jól hangzik, de pl. Svédországban sokkal magasabb a szakmai színvonal, mint Romániában: a nagybányai katasztrófa után 14 órával történtek az első beavatkozások a következmények elhárítására. Tehát hiába állunk a legjobb elérhető technika talaján, ha nem lesz mögötte megfelelő fegyelem, akkor nem sokat tettünk ebben a kérdésben.
- Kritikával szeretném illetni a nem technikai összefoglalót: a 26. oldalon egy mondat foglalkozik a cianid technológiával. Ez nagyon kevés ahhoz, hogy megítélhessük annak a biztonságát. Ugyanezen az oldalon, a 7.3. boxban olyan általános megállapítások vannak, amelyek csak arra jók, hogy elfedjék ennek a technológiának a problémáit.
- A 8. fejezetben, a 30. Oldalon - ami a legfontosabb lenne a téma szempontjából - csak annyi szerepel, hogy a megszabott 10 mg/l ciántartalom alatt fog a zagy illetve a meddő tartalma a tározóba kijutni.
- Egészen kis ábra foglalkozik a cianid-detoxikálással, ami nagyon kevés ahhoz, hogy megfelelő döntést lehessen hozni.
- A tározó kialakításával kapcsolatban - 8.1. fejezet - John Ashton úr párhuzamot vont a nagybányai és a verespataki tározó között. Itt elfelejtjük megemlíteni, hogy ugyanabban az



évben, két héttel később, a Viso völgyben egy ugyanilyen konstrukciójú tározó szakadt át. A Viso völgyben egy völgyzárógátas tározó volt, alatta egy szintén völgyzárógátas biztonsági tározó, az ár mégis nagyon könnyen elsöpörte. A szennyezőanyag a Viso-ba, onnan pedig a mellékfolyóba, majd a Tiszába ömlött.

- Nagyon kevés információt tartalmaz a hatástanulmány a cián-technológiáról. Az a hivatkozás, miszerint 80 egyéb bányánál is hasonló technológiát alkalmaznak, megítélésem szerint kevés.
- Nincs megfelelő adatokkal alátámasztva a cián-detoxikálás, nincs kockázatelemzés, nincs havária-terv, ezekben mind csatlakozom a KvVM álláspontjához.
- A Minisztériumnak kívánok hatásos érdekérvényesítést. Köszönöm.

Hoffer Erik:

- Jó napot kívánunk, Hoffer Erik vagyok, környezetvédelemmel, természetvédelemmel foglalkozom. Két rövid kérdésem volna.
- Az önök hatástanulmányában az áll, hogy a tározó alapköze nem egységes, repedéseket tartalmaz. Ez egy ekkora tározónál természetes, de miért nem szigetelik le teljesen elszivárgás-mentesen a tározót?
- Mi történik a felhasznált nehézfémekkel, amelyek visszamaradnak? Erre vonatkozóan nem láttam semmilyen tanulmányt. Volt egy olyan nyilatkozat még régebben, hogy a higany elég kis mértékben lesz felhasználva, a programban itt évente 2340 kg-ot emlitenek, ez a teljes időtartam alatt nagyjából 37 tonna higanyt jelentene. Ezekkel kapcsolatos a két technikai jellegű kérdésem, köszönöm szépen.

Török Róbert:

- A hatástanulmány 10. fejezetében lévő egyik állítással kapcsolatban szeretném feltenni a következő kérdést: azt írja, hogy önök az üzem területét a bányászatot megelőző állapotba visszaállítják. Azt szeretném megtudni, hogy ez mit jelent. Arra gondolnak, hogy hasonlóan visszahordják a lefaragott hegyoldalakat, visszatelepítik a növényeket és az állatfajokat erre a területre? Erre én egy pontos választ szeretnék kapni.

Hoffer Erik:

- Félreértés történt, ugyanis Ashton úrral ugyanazokat a számokat közöltük mind a ketten, csak esetleg tolmácsolási hiba történhetett, tehát ugyanazt mondtuk, hogy évente 2300 kg higany kerül felhasználásra, ami nagyjából 37 tonnát jelent az üzem működése során. Jelzem, hogy a kérdéseimre nem is kaptam választ, mivel én nem a töltésen átszivárgó anyagra vonatkozóan tettem fel a kérdésemet, hanem a talajra, ami repedésekkel bír, és ezáltal nem egységes, tehát ott nyugodtan elszivároghat mind a zagy, mind az abból származó egyéb anyag, illetve elszivároghatnak nehézfémek is. Konkrétan erre szerettem volna rákérdezni.

Tolnai Gergely:

- A verespataki egyházak kijelentették, hogy Verespatak nem eladó. Ha jól tudom, a földek 2,3%-a van egyházi tulajdonban, a lakóingatlanok eddig mindössze 41%-át tudta megszerezni az RMGC, és 17%-át a földtulajdonoknak. Mi a terv? Ha jól tudom, több százan nem fogják eladni a földtulajdonukat, illetve a lakóingatlanukat. Szeretnék egy pontos tervet hallani, hogy mi történik, ha egy cián-katasztrófa bekövetkezik; hogy fogják kártalanítani az ott lakókat?

Stachó László:



- Budapesti pszichológus vagyok. A továbbiakban egy elsősorban technikai jellegű kérdésem lenne, tehát én nem a kulturális örökségünk részéről szeretnék beszélni, hanem egy matematikus hozzászólását szeretném tolmácsolni önöknek, aki bíróság által felkért szakértő volt két ipari baleset ügyében.
- Az RMGC adatai közt megjelenik, hogy egy nagyon súlyos természeti katasztrófa bekövetkezési valószínűsége 1 a 100.000.000-hoz. Úgy jutottak ehhez a számhoz, hogy összeszorozták annak a valószínűségét, hogy egy 8-as Richter erősségű földrengés legyen, annak a valószínűségével, hogy 880 mm csapadék hulljon a területre. Attól eltekintve, hogy itt két egymástól független folyamatot kell tekintetbe vennünk, egy katasztrófa valószínűségét messze nem egy ilyen primitív metodikával kell megbecsülnünk. Erre megvannak a szakemberek, a legjobbak az angolszász államokban, pl. a glasgow-i egyetemen. Kérdésem: milyen vizsgálatokon alapulnak a vállalatnak a kárbecslési adatai? El kell még mondanunk, hogy ezek a kis értékű valószínűségi adatok a felelősségbiztosítás sarokpontjai, és ehhez még számtalan hozzáadandó érték van, a technológiai folyamat és az építkezési konstrukció részletes elemzése alapján. A várható kárértéket a káresemények valószínűsége és az okozott károk szorzatainak összegéből kell kiszámolni. Az RMGC felelőtlenül azt sugallja, hogy a várható kárérték 100.000.000,- euró kárra $1/100.000.000 \times 100.000.000$ -val, tehát egy euró volna. Ki hinné el, hogy van olyan teljesítésre kötelezhető biztosítási konzorcium, amely ezen az alapon hajlandó az RMGC-vel felelősségbiztosítást kötni.
- A Védegylet a tegnapi, szegedi fórumon felvetette az anyagi felelősség fedezetének a kérdését. Az RMGC erre csak részleges választ adott, azt, hogy csőd esetére van letét egy független bankban. Ez nem azonos egy joggal elvárható felelősségbiztosítási konstrukcióval, amit követelnünk kell még a meglévő biztosítékok mellett is. Köszönöm a felszólalási lehetőséget.

Jávor Benedek:

- A Védegylet szóvivője vagyok. Olyan kérdéseket fogok feltenni, amelyeket a tegnapi közmeghallgatáson is feltettem, és a mai fórumon is többen feltettek, de eddig még semmiféle választ nem kaptunk rájuk. Addig fogom ezeket a kérdéseket feltenni, amíg választ nem kapunk, mert olyan problémákról van szó, amelyek egyáltalán nem elhanyagolhatóak a verespataki bánya sorsát illetően.
- Én vagyok az, aki tegnap a pénzügyi garanciákra vonatkozó kérdést feltettem. Olajos Péter Képviselő Úr kérdésére John Ashton úr azt a választ adta, hogy holnap egy megbeszélés keretében fogják pontosítani, hogy egy esetleges csőd esetére milyen összeget fognak letétbe helyezni. Ugyanakkor azt is mondta, hogy bizonyos becsléseket végeztek arra vonatkozóan, hogy ez kb. milyen összeg. Szeretnénk tudni, hogy a cég maga, milyen összegre becsüli ennek a lehetőségnek az összegét, mi várható, mekkora összeget fognak letétbe helyezni?
- A rehabilitációval kapcsolatos a következő kérdésem. A hatástanulmány 70 millió dollárt irányoz elő a bánya bezárása utáni rekultivációra. Az USA Környezetvédelmi Ügynökségének egy publikációja, a "Costs of Remediation of Mine Sites" 1997-ből származik, gondolom azóta nem lettek olcsóbban a bányabezárások. Az abban publikált adatok alapján a verespataki méretű bánya technikai bezárása - mely pusztán az ülepítő tó bezárása, földborítás létrehozása a bányagödörökben; mely még nem tartalmazza a környezeti rehabilitációnak a költségeit - az USA Környezetvédelmi Bizottságának publikált adatai alapján 200 és 900 millió dollár közé becsülhető. Mi magyarázza a rehabilitációs költségek nagyságrendi eltérését az EPO által publikált adatoktól?
- A hatástanulmányban megjelenik a bánya-rehabilitáció költségének az előteremtése, ezek szerint 16 év alatt, tehát a bánya működése alatt, fokozatosan töltik fel ezt az állapot



amelyet a rekultivációra fordítanak majd. Mi történik, ha például az aranyár hullámváltozása vagy a működési költségek emelkedése miatt a bánya a működésének első éveitől kezdve csődöt jelent, amikor még ez az alap nincs feltöltve, de a bánya már meg van nyitva? Mi a biztosítéka annak, hogy a cég által becsült rekultivációs költségek, melyek még nem fognak abban az alapon megjelenni, elegendőek lesznek a rehabilitáció végrehajtására?

- A biztosítással kapcsolatban azt szeretném mondani, hogy szeretnénk a hatástanulmányhoz csatolva látni egy olyan dokumentumot, amely becslést ad arra vonatkozóan, hogy körülbelül milyen biztosítási eszközöket tart készen a Roscia Montana Gold Corporation, tehát milyen árajánlatok alapján becsüli az RMGC ennek a több milliárd dolláros projektnek a biztosítási összegét?
- Utolsó kérdésem: miért nem szerepel havária-terv a hatástanulmányban? Egy olyan terv, amely arra vonatkozik, hogy egy esetlegesen bekövetkező baleset esetén milyen tervvel rendelkezik a cég, ennek a balesetnek a bekövetkezése esetén a következményeit milyen technikai eszközökkel hárítja el? Erre vonatkozóan a 4500 oldalas hatástanulmányban nincs semmilyen információ, sem havária terv, sem security report nem található benne. Az a kockázatbecslés (discussesment report), amire rendszeresen hivatkoznak, az nem havária-terv, az lehet, hogy a földrengések valószínűségével foglalkozik, de nem felel meg a havária-terv elkészítésére vonatkozó előírásoknak. Tehát szeretnénk tudni, hogy hol van a havária-terv, hol van a security report, és mit tartalmaz. Köszönöm szépen.

Farkas István:

- Farkas István vagyok a Magyar Természetvédők Szövetségétől, és nagyon örülök, hogy a román kormány részéről is itt vannak a közmeghallgatáson, és láthatják, hogy az RMGC nagyon sokszor nem válaszol a kérdésekre. Az előző kérdésnél sem hallhattunk semmilyen szám adatot, csak azt, hogy hány oldalasak a különböző dokumentumok, ez is mutatja, hogy az RMGC most nem akarja megválaszolni az éles kérdéseket.
- Láthattuk, és tegnap is bemutatta a vállalat, hogy milyen típusú amerikai PR-gépezetet működtet, hogyan győzték meg a különböző világban dolgozó régészeket, hogy milyen jó ez a vállalkozás. Reméljük, hogy ezzel szemben ki fog állni a román kormány a romániai és magyarországi emberek érdekében, és elutasítja ezt a beruházást.
- Verespatak igazából nem is magyar, hanem romániai ügy. Ha egy baleset történik, akkor elsősorban román emberek fognak meghalni, csak másodsorban fogja a térséget elszennyezni egy esetleges baleset, és a romániai és magyarországi lakosok ivóvízbázisát, természeti környezetét elszennyezni.
- Beszéltünk arról, hogy mi a valószínűsége a balesetnek. Itt láthattuk, hogy a tervezők, milyen magabiztosak. Ugyanúgy, ahogy a Titanic tervezői is. Elnevezhetjük a verespataki zagyatórozót Titanic-zagyatórozónak. Mennyi az esélye annak Önök szerint, hogy augusztus 20-án, Magyarország nemzeti ünnepén, pontban kilenc órakor, amikor egy milliós tömeg van a rakparton és várja a tűzijátékot, lecsap egy 100-120 km/h-ás orkán? Mennyi az esélye ennek? A klímaváltozás, klíma-káosz korában hogyan lehet időjárást becsülni?
- A zagyatórozóról akarok kérdezni. Ön azt mondta, hogy nincs cianid a zagyatórozó mögött. A hatástanulmány 4.1. fejezetének 60. oldalán van egy táblázat, ami a geokémiai összetételét tartalmazza a zagnak. Ebben benne van a teljes cianidnak a koncentrációja, de Ön feltette a táblára az Aurul összehasonlítását, az Aurul zagyatórozó és a verespataki zagyatórozó összehasonlítását, ott láthatjuk, hogy 5 és 7 GTM(?) között lesz a zagyban a cianid. Tehát lesz benne cianid vagy nem lesz benne cianid?
- Önök a kockázatokról szóló fejezet 6.4.3-as 116-118. oldalán beszéltek egy esetleges gátszakadásról, egy 60 méteres gátszakadást becsültek meg, amivel 1,6 km-re jutna el a zagy. Azt szeretném kérni, hogy végezzék el a számításokat, ha nem 60 méteres, hanem 100 méteres gát szakad át. Végezzék el a számításokat, ha az egész 185 méteres gát szakad át.



átszakad. Nem kell most elvégezni, én nagyon örülnék, ha a szakértők megbecsülnék most ezt, de csatolják a dokumentumhoz, hogy 1 a 100.000. millióhoz lesz a valószínűsége ennek, csak tudjuk azt, hogy mi lesz, hogyha az a gát teljes mértékben átszakad. Köszönöm szépen.

- Arra nem válaszoltak, hogy egy 60 méteres gátszakadás helyett egy 100 méteresnél, vagy egy 185 méteresnél mi történne. Egy modellbe többféle adatot be lehet táplálni, miért pont 60 méter? Be lehet táplálni más bemeneti adatokat a modellbe, és más kimeneti adatok fognak kijönni. Nem fontos most megválaszolni, hanem csatolják majd a válaszokhoz, amit ehhez a környezeti hatástanulmányhoz készítenek.
- Másrészt nem tette föl azt az ábrát, amin szerepel a cianid-koncentráció.

Márkus Ferenc:

- A WWF Magyarország nemzetközi természetvédelmi szervezet vezetője, és a Körös-Maros Nemzeti Park tanácsának elnöke vagyok.
- Szemtanúja vagyok a 2000-ben történt hatásnak, a katasztrófát követő nehézfém-hatásnak, ami a Tiszán végbement.
- A megjegyzésem a környezeti hatástanulmány biológiai sokféleségre vonatkozó részéhez kapcsolódik. A hozzáférhető anyagok áttanulmányozása kapcsán az a meglátásunk, hogy mind a vegetációra, mind a víziszervezetekre - makroszkópikus gerincesekre, a gerinctelenekre és a halakra - vonatkozóan nagyon sekélyesnek tűnik a biológiai sokféleségre vonatkozó része a hatástanulmánynak.
- Kérdésem a Körös-Maros Nemzeti Parkra vonatkozik, amely egy határon átnyúló közvetlen hatással érintett. A Maros egy szakasza Magyarországon természetvédelmi terület. Az a kérdésem, hogy ilyen ökológiai tapasztalatokon keresztül garanciát adnak-e arra, hogy akár a cian szállítása során, akár az üzemben történő felhasználás során történt baleset, terrortámadás során nem egy ugyanolyan hatásnak leszünk tanúi, mint 2000-ben.
- Milyen ökológiai tapasztalatokon alapján állítható vissza egy ilyen havária-esetben a Marosnak az élővilága? Nem pusztán halfajra, hanem egy ökológiai rendszerre vonatkozik a kérdésem. Eddig pénzről beszéltünk, és technológiáról, de maga mint egy érhálózat, úgy fogja körül Verespatakat a vízrendszer, melyből minden a Marosba ömlik, melynek az alján ott található a Körös-maros Nemzeti Parknak egy része, amelynek az élővilága az egész folyóból táplálkozik
- Milyen csapat, milyen rendszer alapján állítható vissza a eredeti állapot egy hasonló helyzetben, mint amit 2000-ben tapasztalhattunk? Köszönöm szépen.

Gál Georgina:

- A biodiverzitással kapcsolatos kérdést szeretnék feltenni. Sajnálattal tapasztaltam, hogy a hatástanulmányban nincsenek egzakt adatok a területen található flórát és faunát alkotó fajokról, és a fajok által alkotott populációk méretéről, valamint arról, hogy mely területeken milyen területnagyságokat foglalnak el ezek a populációk. Csupán azt tartalmazza, hogy az életközösségeket alkotó egyes fajok ritka, kevésbé ritka, illetve közepesen ritka fajok.
- A hatástanulmány biodiverzitás-jelentésének 8. oldalán látunk egy listát a területen élő növényfajokról, de a felsoroláson kívül semmilyen arra utaló paraméter nincsen, hogy az adott fajok milyen gyakorisággal rendelkeznek, és az élőhely nagyságáról sincs adat, pedig ezek a pontos adatok kellene, hogy képezzék a hatástanulmány alapját.
- A biodiverzitás-jelentés elkészítése során miért nem vették figyelembe a már többször hivatkozott Gönczi-Bódis-féle "Környezeti monitoring jelentés Verespatak és Abrud-bánya



környékéről” című tanulmányát, amely jóval naprakészebb információkat tartalmaz, és eszköz lehetne arra, hogy bizonyítsák, hogy a terület nem is olyan értéktelen, mint ahogy a beruházók láttatni szeretnék.

- A 2006 júliusában készült felmérés adatait sem olvashatjuk a hatástanulmányban, amely felsorol nyolc olyan orchidea-fajt, melyek közül hat “vörös listás” megtalálható Romániában. Számos olyan endemikus és unikárius faj is található a verespataki területen, amely az EU-s élőhely-védelmi irányelv I. számú függelékében magas természeti értékkel bíró élőhelyként szerepel. Miért nem használták fel ezeket az anyagokat?

Daniel Nita:

Romániából érkeztem Aradról, melyet szennyeződés ért. Pontosan értem a magyarországi közösség félelmeit és fenntartásait a szennyeződéssel kapcsolatosan, ugyanilyen fenntartásaink vannak Aradon. A cég képviselőit arról kérdezem, hogy amennyiben a román hatóságoktól megkapják a véleményeket és engedélyeket amit a törvény előír, a cég elfogadja-e, hogy a civil szervezetek monitoring vizsgálatot végezzenek az ígéretek betartása vonatkozásában az értékekre vonatkozóan. Ezt azért mondom, mert nem bízom abban, hogy a román hatóságok megfelelő monitoringot fognak alkalmazni. Szeretném megkérdezni, hogy nyitott-e a beruházó cég, hogy megengedje a civil társadalmi szerveződéseknek és nemcsak a zöldeknek, hogy ezt a monitorozást lefolytassák.

Pálffy András:

Jó estét kívánok, Pálffy András egyetemi hallgató vagyok. Előttem már elhangzott, hogy 2000-ben nem csak cian szennyezés, hanem nehézfém szennyezés is érte a Tiszát, mely szintén jelentős környezeti és anyagi károkat okozott. Ehhez kapcsolódóan lenne egy kérdésem. A cég képviselői is hangoztatták, hogy komoly probléma Verespatakon a nehézfém szennyezés, viszont sajnálatos hogy a megbízásukból készült tanulmány határokon átívelő környezeti hatásokat tárgyaló fejezetében ennek annál kevesebb teret szentelnek. Ezért szeretném megkérdezni hogy a nevezett rész miért csak a cian ügyletek tárgyalására szorítkozik, a nehézfém szennyezés okozta problémákat miért nem említették meg a határokon átívelő környezeti hatásokat tárgyaló fejezetben.

Újszászi Györgyi:

Jó estét kívánok, teljesen civil szempontból szeretnék kérdést feltenni. Azt szeretném, ha RMGC nyilvánosságra hozná azt a megállapodást, amelyet a Román Kormányval kötött, vagy legalább azon pontját, hogy a Román Kormány mennyit fog részesedni a bánya bevételeiből. Illetve bármilyen bánya bezárás esetén a bánya rekultivációjának, veszélymentesítésének felelőssége visszazáll-e a Román Kormányra, vagy akkor ez hol fog elsülyedni?

Dönsz Teodóra:

Köszönöm szépen. Dönsz Teodóra vagyok a Magyar Természetvédők Szövetségétől. Két dolog előljáróban: az egyik, hogy elismerésem szeretném kifejezni azért, hogy tegnaptól mára Aston úrnak a diáit lefordították magyarra, de megjegyezném azt, hogy ha a gátról, a zagytározóról szóló diákat is lefordították volna, akkor számos ma felmerült félreértés nem történt volna meg. A másik Aston úrnak egy korábbi ma elhangzott válaszára reagálna: szeretném hogyha a mai közmeghallgatáson az Alburnus Maior tagjairól nem hangzanának el olyan kijelentések - gondolok itt az ingatlanok, házak, földek árával esetleg spekulálni akarnának - amelyekre vonatkozólag ők nem tudnak nyilatkozni. Nincsenek jelen, nem tudják ezt az állítást megcáfolni vagy egyáltalán reagálni rá, akár igazak akár nem. Kérdésem: A tegnapi feltejtett kérdésemhez kapcsolódna, illetve egy felvetésem volt, amire akkor nem kaptam választ. Akár az angol, akár a magyar nyelven nyilvánosságra hozott információk hiányosak a



környezeti, egészségügyi, szociális hatásokra vonatkozóan, ezáltal úgy vélem, hogy nem alkalmasak ezek az információk arra, hogy a cég által felajánlott kompromisszumokat reálisan megítéljük. Mondom ezt azért, mert a fenntartható közösség fejlesztési terv a célcsoportot a teljes hatásterület, plusz Abrudbánya és Topánfalva lakosságában határozza meg. Ehhez képest a 4.8 fejezet számos elemzése nem tér ki mindezen közösségekre, és ezért megkérdőjelezhető, hogy ezen megállapításai mennyiben érvényesek ezen közösségek mindegyikére. A másik pedig, hogy a 14. fejezet vagy kötet 4.6 táblázata, amely a Verespataki egészségügyi kockázatokról szól, az akut kockázatok kifejlődése részben nem tartalmaz adatot. Ez alapján nem jelenthető ki úgy gondolom, hogy idézem: "az egészségügyi feltételek Verespatakon várhatóan javulni fognak a környezeti körülmények javulása nyomán." Mi alapján mondjuk hogy javulni fognak bizonyos körülmények, hogyha nicsen mérhető viszonyítási alap. Köszönöm.

Eugen Gurzau:

A környezet gondozásával kapcsolatos szakorvos vagyok, és a romániai orvostudományi egyesület tagja vagyok. Nagyon sok környezeti és egészségügyi projekten dolgoztam Magyarországon is. Ami az egészségügyet illeti: ennek a felmérését szakemberek bevonásával végeztük. Minden olyan lépést nyomon követnek, amit szükséges nyomon követni ezzel kapcsolatosan. A kolléganő a bukaresti Közegészségügyi Intézettől jött, és Ő pontosan tudja, hogy melyek ezek a lépések, amiket figyelni kell. A tanulmányra vonatkozólag két kommentárt szeretnék elmondani. A létesítmény körüli lakosságra gyakorolt hatás nem téma a határon átnyúló hatás vonatkozásában amennyiben kimutatásra került az, hogy a környezetre káros határértékek hol helyezkednek el. Másodsorban arra a kérdésre szeretnék a hölgynek válaszolni, aki azt mondta hogy az egészségre vonatkozó kockázatok léteznek – bár ismétlem hogy ez nem része határon átnyúló hatásvizsgálatnak - mégis válaszolok erre a kérdésre. Felmértük ezeket a kockázatokot, az egészségre felléphető kockázatokot, de nem lehet úgy megítélni hogy ezek éles kockázatok, hiszen nincs ilyen megbetegedés. Ez szakorvosi kérdés, és nem tudunk olyan betegségekről, megbetegedésekről beszélni vagy olyanokat kitalálni amelyeket eddig a szakirodalom nem írt le. Minden ami heveny és krónikus betegség - abban a térségben amelyet felmértünk - ez a földrajzi felmérés keretén belül tájékoztatásul szerepel. Az adott térségben a betegségek megoszlását feltérképeztük és ebből egy nagyon fontos dolog látszik: a Verespataki lakosság egészségügyi állapota sokkal gyengébb mint a Verespatak közvetlen környezetében lévő települések lakóinak egészségügyi állapota. Ha Románia vagy Fehér (Alba) megye vonatkozásában megnézzük a betegségek gyakoriságát, akkor azt tudom mondani azoknak a személyeknek akik esetleg Romániából tettek fel ilyen kérdést, hogy nem a betegek, hanem a betegségek számát vették figyelembe. Arra a hihetetlen következtetésre jutnak, hogy 2000 betegség több mint 20 ezer beteg, és folytatni szeretném azt a kijelentést, amit az előbb hallottak tőlem: több hivatalos nyilvántartás létezik országunkban, és ezekből három nagyon fontos megállapítás vonható le: a népességi mutatókból az látszik, hogy az átlagéletkor időtartam, valamint a település elhalálozási ráta és a születési ráta adatok azt mutatják, hogy Verespatakon ezek az adatok a legalacsonyabbak összehasonlítva a környéken lévő többi településsel. Összehasonlítva Alba megye adataival és összehasonlítva az egész Romániára vonatkozó adatokat. Ebből a kb. 200 oldalas tanulmányból a konklúzió: a Verespataki lakosság jelenlegi egészségügyi állapota az összes közegészségügyi hivatalos nyilvántartási adat alapján sokkal gyengébb mint a környező falvak, települések lakosságának egészségügyi állapota, a megye vagy az egész ország lakosságának egészségügyi állapota.

Antal Miklós:

Jó estét kívánok, Antal Miklós vagyok a Budapesti Műszaki és Gazdaságtudományi Egyetem Zöldkörének a vezetője. Egy globálisan gondolkodó embernek egy ilyen beruházásnál



monumentalitása miatt figyelembe kell vennie azokat az externális költségeket is, melyek a beruházás során jönnek létre, tehát a felhasznált anyagok előállítása, a felhasznált energia, benzin. Gondolni kell arra is, hogy az akkor kibocsátott széndioxidot senki sem fogja már hatástalanítani, tehát egy hatástanulmánynak mindenképp ezt is tartalmazni kell. A másik legfontosabb kérdés, amiről eddig nem beszéltünk, és most a politikusokhoz szeretnék szólni az az, hogy miért van egyáltalán szükségünk a nemesfémekre? Ismert, hogy az aranyfelhasználás adatai alapján az ékszer üzletág teszi ki az aranyfelhasználás legnagyobb részét. Azt gondolom, hogy a magyar és a román politikusoknak is felelőssége, hogy ezt a felhasználást próbálják meg csökkenteni. Azt gondolom, hogy a szőrméhez hasonlóan az arany és ezüst ékszerek viselését is társadalmilag is elfogadhatatlanná kell tenni, és ekkor lépünk a helyes irányba, és nem akkor, mikor környezetileg nehezen vagy sehogy sem megindokolható beruházásokat hozunk létre. Köszönöm.

Nemes Noémi:

Térjünk vissza az úrkutatásról a ciánszennyező aranybányákra. Egy észrevételem lenne a két kérdésem előtt. A közmeghallgatás elején hallhattunk egy nagyon érdekes projekt bemutatót, mely elmesélte nekünk, hogy ennek a projektnek fantasztikusan jó hatása lesz a környezetre, illetve az egyik kedvenc mondatom felolvastam a vízről szóló 4-es fejezet 65. oldaláról, ami azt írja hogy a projekt egyik legfontosabb hatása a vízi környezetre jelentett pozitív hatás. Egy féreértést szeretnék elosztani, ugyanis a Mindvest Diva verespataki aranybányának törvényi kötelezettsége van a környezeti rehabilitációra. Tudomásunk szerint a Román Kormány már összegeket fordított arra és tett félre, hogy átutalja ezeket, illetve a román Környezetvédelmi Minisztérium már jelentős összeget át is utalt a román aranybánya vállalatnak, hogy a törvényi kötelezettségeit véghez vigye. Szánalmasnak tartom az RMGC-től, hogy azzal szépíti a projektjét ami a román törvények szerint amúgy is meg kell hogy történjen. A másik kérdésem: hogy ha itt lenne a román minisztériumtól valaki, nagyon szívesen feltenném kérdést, hogy mennyi az a pénz, illetve hogy átutalták-e, és a rekultivációs periódus elkezdődött-e? Mivel nincsen itt, ezért folytatnám a kérdéseimet. Az RMGC legérzékenyebb pontja a földek kisajátítása. Verespataki barátainknak ott van földterülete ahol a zagytározó lenne. Aston úr mondta, hogy ők "design around" - nem tudom ezt hogy értik - tehát valahogy körül tudnák ezt a területet tervezni, meg tudnák úgy oldani hogy a barátaim területét körbeveszik a zagytározóval. Kérdésem, ez hogyan lehetséges, ezt hogyan oldanák meg? A másik kérdésem: az is elhangzott, hogy a bányászati hulladékokról szóló irányelvet milyen szépen fogja ez a bányaterv betartani, több irányelvről azonban nem esett szó. Pl. a hulladék lerakókról szóló irányelvről egy szó sem esett. Ezt az irányelvet a román jogrendbe átültették a 349/2005-ös Kormány rendelettel, tehát 2005. óta Romániában is előírás az, hogy nem szabad zagytározót építeni vízbázisok pufferzónájában - tudni kell hogy Abrud vízbázisa beleesik a pufferzónába - , repedezett alapkőzeten - a hatástanulmány is elismeri, hogy a Szarvaspatak völgy közege repedezett, illetve kulturális és természeti kincsek közelében sem lehetne - itt van a Kirnik hegynek a galériái - , tehát három olyan részlet van, ami által zagytározót ide tilos lenne román törvény és európai jogszabály szerint építeni. Kérdésem: honnan veszi az RMGC a bátorságot, hogy egy ilyen fontos európai jogszabályt megsért? Köszönöm szépen.

Toplak Zoltán:

Jó estét kívánok. Ez az érdekes vita úgy gondolom arra talán elég, hogy bizonyos szakmai éhséget kielégítsen és bizonyos gőzt leeressen pár emberben. Megtudhattuk, hogy 1 szál elszívott cigarettában több cián van, mint az Önök előírása által megengedett érték szerinti, a környezetterhelési irányelvekhez képest. A szakmai kérdések után egy emocionális kérdést tennék fel John Aston úr számára. Beleképzelte- e már magát egy olyan helyzetbe, hogy saját lakókörnyezetében - ahová kötődik - egy hasonló beruházást hajtanának végre.



gondolom, hogy - ezt most nem sértésből mondom - az ír büszkeség ezt nem engedné meg. Nem csak ír büszkeség létezik, hanem román és magyar is, és számos nemzet büszke a saját múltjára. Nem gondolom, hogy egy ilyen beruházásnak - mely elsősorban a beruházó érdekét szolgálja - mindenképp utat kell engedni. Utat kell engedni annak árán is, hogy templomokat romboljanak le, engedjenek víz alá, temetők felszámolása vagy fel nem számolása révén. Arra szeretnék választ kapni, hogy Ön szerint egyensúlyban van egy ilyen beruházás az ilyen értékek elvesztésével? Láttam Magyarországon egy dokumentum filmet, a címe ha jól emlékszem Új Eldorádó. A filmbeli történetek, élethelyzetek számomra nagyon szívszorítóak voltak. Erőszakos nyomás gyakorlást alkalmaztak az ott élőkre - zaklatás, pszichés ráhatás -, mely emlékeztetett a régi kommunista rendszerre. Egyetért-e Ön egy ilyen módszerrel, tud-e azonosulni egyáltalán egy ilyen módszerrel?

Haranghy Csaba:

Haranghy Csaba vagyok, úgy gondolom hogy úgy fair, ha ma tettem egy nyilatkozatot, akkor azt megismertetném Önökkel, utána kérdést szeretnék feltenni. Mint Magyarország legnagyobb ivóvíz szolgáltató társaságának vezérigazgatója és a Magyar Víziközmű Szövetség Vizellátás Tagozatának a vezetője, és a Duna-völgyi Víziközművek Nemzetközi Szövetségének igazgatója tagja úgy érzem, hogy hangot kell adnom aggodalmamnak. Meggyőződésem, hogy ma még talán felmérhetetlen veszélyt jelent Románia és Magyarország élővizei számára is a hazánktól 400 km-re, Verespatakon tervezett aranybánya. Az érintett folyók mentén tevékenykedő víziközmű szolgáltató társadalom több millió ember ivóvízellátásáért felelős, ezért kiemelt feladatának tekinti környezetünk védelmét. Fel kell hívni a figyelmet régióink víztisztaságának fontosságára, a környezet és vízszennyezés sokszor visszafordíthatatlan következményeire. A Verespatakra tervezett arany és ezüst kitermelés olyan ciános technológiával valósítható meg, mely károsítja a bányakörnyéki tájat, és komolyan veszélyezteti Románia és Magyarország élővizeinek – főként a Maros és Tisza vidékének tisztaságát – de hatással lehet az Al-Duna vízminőségére is. Felmerül a kérdés: a beruházó által remélt üzleti haszon egyensúlyban áll-e azokkal a veszélyekkel, amit egy 17 éven át folyamatosan működő aranybánya hordoz, és arányban áll-e a ráfordítással, amely a kockázatcsökkentéshez szükséges. A nagyságrendjében sokkal kisebb 6 évvel ezelőtti tiszai ciánszennyezés a mai napig helyrehozhatatlan károkat okozott a folyó élővilágában, melyek valószínűleg csak töredékei annak a környezetszennyező hatásnak, ami most bekövetkezhet. Az utóbbi időben tapasztalhattuk hogy mit jelent, amikor ivóvízbázisaink sérülnek, szennyeződnek. Szerencsére ezek ritka, rendkívüli időjárás hatására bekövetkező, átmeneti események voltak. Azonban elegendő volt arra, hogy ráirányítsa a figyelmet arra, hogy hazánkban is fokozottabban kell óvnunk szerencsés természeti adottságainkat, környezetünk épességét. Mindennapi életünk során akaratlanul is folyamatosan terheli környezetünket vegyszerekkel, melyek hosszútávon is veszélybe sodorhatják természeti kincseinket. Különösen fontos, hogy mindenki, aki felelősséggel gondolkodik a vízellátásról, felemelje szavát hogy megakadályozzon egy esetlegesen visszafordíthatatlan természeti kockázatot. Azért tettem a nyilatkozatot, és jön a kérdés, mert ilyen formán a vízbázisvédelem, ha jogászai megközelítést alkalmaznak, amit én erősen etikátlannak tartanék, az nem vonatkozik ebben a szűk megközelítésben a hivatkozott nemzetközi egyezségekre. Azonban mint környezetszennyeződés nagyon is vonatkozik, és meg szeretném kérni John Aston urat, hogy ne emocionálisan kezelje a kérdést - sosem találkoztunk még - azt gondolom, semmilyen okunk nem lenne erre, de mégiscsak fel kell tegyem a kérdést a haváriakezelési kézikönyvekre. Ezt azért teszem, mert erre egyrészt igenis vonatkozik, másrészt jórészt magyar ajkú honfitársaink jobban ismernek minket, cégünket illetve személyemet erről, Romániában is kaptam, kaptunk kitüntetést azért, mert természeti katasztrófák után cégünk nyújtott többször segítséget ivóvízellátás helyreállításában és szolgáltatásában. Ezért merem vindikálni az



jogot – nemcsak nemzetközi vizsgabizonyítvány birtokában - hogy egy kicsit értünk a katasztrófák utáni vízellátás helyreállításához. Önök is nagyon szakszerűen azt mondták többször is a prezentációban és válaszaikban - körbeírva a fogalmat - 100 %-os biztonság nincs, és ezért olyan kifejezéseket jól használtak hogy legjobb elérhető technológia, vagy például a szivárgásokkal nagyon is törődtek, tehát nem mondták azt a nem professzionális megközelítést: márpedig tökéletes műszaki biztonságú lesz ez a helyzet. Valamilyen másodlagos védelmi eszközöket használtak, azonban itt már nem pontosan használtak kifejezéseket: pl. redundancia szót többször használták és ha megkérhetném hogy például azt a slide-t ami a védőgát keresztmetszetére vonatkozik kivetítenék, akkor mindannyian látnánk - ha ennyi segítséget kérhetnék - hogy ugyanis ott azt a szót használták, hogy redundancia. Redundancia az azt jelenti, hogy van egy második ugyanilyen is. Darabszámát tekintve ez igaz volt. Jól fogják látni hogy redundanciáról nincs szó, mert ez bizony csak egy csurgalékvizek összegyűjtésére alkalmas második gát - látják a méretezést - ugyanis ezt méretezés tekintetében a gátat úgy kell venni, hogy itt bizony a második, a redundánsnak mondjuk dinamikus erőhatásnak kéne meglennie. Ez itt nem áll fenn, nem is erről van szó. Rátérnék a kérdésem lényegére, a havária tervek: egyetértünk abban, hogy valamilyen valószínűséggel szerepel, nagyon kicsi. Azonban azon meg kell egyezünk, hogy ha fennáll valamilyen kicsi valószínűséggel ez a lehetőség, akkor bizony havária tervet kell készíteni. Az is ennek a szakmának az alapelve, hogy havária tervet - ahogy az angol mondja - worst case esetére kell készíteni. A worst case-re kell elkészült anyagnak lennie. Ha én lennék az Önök helyében és több bányát üzemeltetnék, akkor elő kéne venni azokat az egyéb terveket és rendelkezésünkre bocsátani. Biztos megnyugodnánk e tekintetben, gondolom sokkal egyszerűbb adoptálni ezeket a terveket. Én azt gondolom, hogy nem súlyra és oldalszámra kell egy ilyen tervet mérni, - de elfogadva amit Önök mondtak - hogy ez bizony 137 oldal meggyőző anyag. Én ezt olvasva nem győződtem meg ebben, sok a kockázatmegközelítés, de a haváriaterv az egy forgatókönyv jellegű. Ha és amennyiben ez bekövetkezik, akkor X elvtársnak ezt kell csinálni, Y elvtársnak azt, A helyet kell értesíteni, B pótfelszerelésnek kell rendelkezésre állni stb. A mi cégünk, a Fővárosi Vízművek esetében ez kb. 1500 oldalas. Ki kell térni ilyen esetben nyilvánvalóan gátszakadásra, üzemzavarra, tüzre, robbanásra stb. A legnagyobb kockázat szerintem az emberi tényező, az önök jövőbeni legnagyobb kockázata ez lesz, erre bizony ki kell térni. Másik téves megközelítés a worst case-re való tervezésen túlmenően - amit említettek, és bízom benne hogy korrigálni fogják, mert nagyon sok pozitív attitűdöt láttam pl. monitoring tekintetben - az érintett lakosságszám. Lehet azt mondani hogy elsődlegesen igen, másodlagosan több millió embert érint és nem 6000 embert ivóvízbázis tekintetében, főleg román területen sokkal nagyobb a kockázat e tekintetben mint Magyarországon. Szomorú kérdés, hogy ez miért nem merül fel a helyi szakma részéről ez markánsabban? Ott is bizony a vízbázis védelmet – mert végig a folyóparton lefelé a Duna völgyben egészen a Fekete-tengerig - a fő folyót tekintve veszélyeztethetik. Azért érdemes ezzel foglalkozni (tervek szintjén) - játékelméletnek hívják a matematikában, le kell modellezni - ha és amennyiben mégiscsak elszabadul ez a szennyezés - mekkora a kritikus mennyiség és mi a kritikus anyag. Azt gondolom, szintén nem helyes az a megközelítés, hogy az üzemeltetési engedélynél kell ezt megtenni. Ez nagyon is a környezetvédelmi logikához tartozó, és azt gondolom kevesebb energia ezt elkészíteni, mint sokáig húzni ezeket a dolgokat. Köszönöm szépen, és továbbra is várnám a megnyugtató havária elhárítási kézikönyvet.

Alexandru Ozunu:

Jó estét kívánok. Dr. Alexandru Ozunu vagyok, a környezeti biztonság és kockázati felmérés területén professzor. A kolozsvári Ipari Balesetek Megelőzésének Regionális Központjának igazgatója vagyok. Sürgősségi és katasztrófa helyzeteket elemzünk. Az ISZPRA keretében is dolgozom, egy EU-s szervezet keretében. A Közép-Kelet-Európai stabilitási paktum keretében



foglalkozom a nagy katasztrófák megelőzésével. Ezelőtt egy hónappal, július 25-én Budapesten jártam és munkamegbeszélésen vettem részt az Önök kollégáival a katasztrófák kezelése kérdésében. Ezzel azt akartam illusztrálni, hogy felelősségteljesen kell beszélnünk a katasztrófák megelőzése, kezelése kérdéséről. Magyarországon vagyunk, mely az EU tagállama és Románia is szeretne taggá válni, ezért be kell tartanunk bizonyos EU-s előírásokat. A Seveso irányelvvel fogom kezdeni, amiről eddig itt nem esett szó. Magyarországra EU-s tagállamként vonatkoznak ezen irányelv előírásai. Magyarországon több mint 40 létesítmény van, amelyeknek nagyon magas a kockázati mutatója, és több mint 60 olyan létesítmény van, amelyeknek kis kockázati mutatója van. Az Önök országából a szakértő ma nagyon nagy felelősségtudattal nyilatkozott. Mindent meg kell tennünk állampolgáraink biztonsága érdekében. (Az állampolgárvédelmi Hivatal keretében működik az ISZPRA.) Jelen projekttel kapcsolatban elmondanám, hogy ez egy Seveso projektnek számít. Röviden tudok kapcsolódni ahhoz a havária kezelési kézikönyvhöz, amiről Ő beszélt, a sürgősségi tervekhez. Megpróbálok leegyszerűsítve beszélni, hiszen tudom hogy az országban sincs túl sok Seveso szakember. Olaszországban, 1976-ban történt egy dioxin szennyeződés Seveso-ban. A legnagyobb gond ezzel kapcsolatban az volt, hogy az esemény kapcsán a lakosságot nem tájékoztatták megfelelően arról, hogy dioxin szennyeződés történt, csak 10 nappal később történt meg a tájékoztatás. Amikor a szakértők felhívták a helyhatóság figyelmét, akkor értesítették a lakosságot is a dioxin szennyeződésről.

Ezt a pontosítást Sevesoval kapcsolatban azért mondtam, mert a Seveso irányelv előírja a belső és külső sürgősségi terv elkészítését. Csak ezután beszélhetünk a véletlenszerű szennyeződés megelőző vagy elkerülő tervekről, amiről a kollégánk beszélt az előbbieken. A véletlenszerű szennyeződést megelőző, elkerülő terv létezik a mi esetünkben, mert ezt kérték tőlünk. A törvény előírja, hogy egy ilyen tervet úgy kell elkészíteni, hogy az operatív legyen, adott esetben használható legyen. Már megalkottuk ezt a tervet, és a törvénynek megfelelően ezt a belső sürgősségi tervet most dolgozzuk ki, hiszen sürgősségi esetekre vonatkozóan egy központi igazgatóság állt fel. A helyhatóságok és a regionális hatóságok a törvénynek megfelelően alkalmazzák a külső sürgősségi tervet, mint ahogy ez Európában történni szokott. Ha nem volt világos, akkor részleteiben is beszélhetünk erről a bizonyos sürgősségi tervről.

Fehér Sándor:

Tisztelettel köszöntök mindenkit. Fehér Sándor vagyok és magánszemélyként szeretnék hozzászólni. Nem gondolom, hogy csak szakmai és szakértői dolgokról beszélhetünk, mivel olyan dolgról van szó, mely egyértelműen természetpusztítás lenne, és több falut érintő műemlék épületeket, lakóházakat tüntetnének el. Évszázadok óta az arany már eddig is óriási károkat okozott az emberi kapzsiság miatt. Minden vitát és egyeztetést komolytalannak tartok, mert nincs joga senkinek hogy legalizáljon egy ilyen agyszüleményt, befektetést, amely anyagi érdekek miatt letaposna mindent és mindenkit. Tisztelettel kérem az illetékes kormányokat, hogy tegyenek meg mindent annak érdekében, hogy megőrizzük ezt a gyönyörű országot. Választ nem kérek, köszönöm szépen a lehetőséget.

Szabó Dénes:

Szabó Dénes vagyok és a robbanóanyagokkal kapcsolatban szeretnék kérdéseket feltenni. Az egyik: Mi történik, ha felrobban a robbanóanyagot tároló épület – mely a leírás szerint elég közel van a zagyatározóhoz – és milyen erősségű rezgések keletkeznek, és ezek milyen hatást idéznek elő a zagyatározóban? Másik kérdés: A fűvön és a három fán kívül amit a képeken láthattunk, milyen állatfajokat telepítenek vissza a rekultiváció során? Végezetül szeretném meghívni az RMGC tagjait a ciánzagyban alig mérgező tározó vízkészletéből egy pohár vízre, amit együtt elfogyasztanánk szívesen. Köszönöm.



Hajtman Ágnes:

A víz állapotfelmérésből hiányzik, vagy legalábbis mi nem találtuk, hogy a jelenlegi helyzetben a felszíni, ill. felszín alatti vizekben mennyi a nitrát, az ammónia, a klór, mennyi a különböző szerves összetevők, radioaktív anyagok, stb. Hogyan lehet akkor megállapítani a beruházás előtti alapállapotot? Ha ezek az adatok – kiegészítve a ma már számtalanszor emlegetett cianiddal – pontosan megvannak, akkor csak a táblázatot szeretném hallani. Tehát a beruházás előtti alapállapot pontos megvilágítását. A nap elején még úgy hallottuk, hogy 80 civil szervezettel beszélnek, a nap végére már 18-ból 5-en jeleztek vissza. Kíváncsi lennék, hogy akkor pontosan melyik is az az 5 a romániai több tízezer civil szervezetből aki kapcsolatban áll Önökkel? Arra is kíváncsi vagyok - mint egy igen jelentős magyarországi környezetvédő szervezet elnökhelyettese - hogy akkor hogy is gondolták ezt az egyeztetést a magyarországi civil szervezetekkel, mert mi ennek nagyon szívesen állunk elébe. Természetesen a beruházó, mert a törvényi kötelezettségnek a közmeghallgatással ma eleget tettek, tehát itt más a kérdés. Az egyházak és ezen belül a román ortodox egyház határozottan kijelentette 2003-ban, hogy a templomunkat nem adjuk. Most ilyen inkorrektnek nevezett lebegtetéssel Aston úr többször elmondta, hogy hát azóta van más vélemény. Hol az a más vélemény, és vajon hol nyilvános? Érdekelne, hogy a szarvaspataki templom hogy fogja érezni magát a zagytározó alatt? Valóban nagy különbség, hogy 450 foci pályányi zagytározó helyett Önök csak 367 foci pályányi zagytározót képzelnek el. Akkor most megkérdezem, hogy mi is van abban a zagyban? A végén még kiderül, hogy annyira jó, hogy gyógyvíz is, nem? Örülnék, ha megcáfolná, hogy az elején arról volt szó, hogy az egész régióban összesen 8000 embert érint ez a projekt. Ezért a rettenetes nagy pénzért hát én azt gondolom, hogy gazdaságosabban is lehetne munkához juttatni a régióban azt a 8000 embert. Ha 8000 munkavállalóról van szó, és az ő családjaikkal együtt talán 20 ezren vannak - mint az egészségügyi szakértő úr mondta - akkor érdekelne, és pontosan azért, hogy a beruházás előtti alapállapotot megtudjuk, hogy vajon milyen volt a lakosság egészségi állapota Verespatakon három évvel ezelőtt. Talán nem a legrosszabb egész Románia szerte. Különösen a stressz egészségkárosító hatásaira gondolok. Ez valóban nem a határokon túli szennyezés kérdése, hanem ez az emberek közötti szolidaritás. Nagyon szeretném, hogy ha Magyarországon valami hasonló rettenet történne, akkor romániai barátaink nagy tömegben jönnének segíteni nekünk hogy ez ne következzen be. Ennek kapcsán azt szeretném, hogy minél több adatot, információt kérjenek a Magyar Kormánytól hogy ha úgy gondolják hogy valami itt nem tökéletes. Mi úgy gondoljuk, hogy ennél a 40 nagy kockázatú ipari üzemnél több van nálunk, és szorongassák meg a magyar kormányt minden lehetséges esetben. Utolsó kérdésem: az őszi kikericsnek júniusban van levele.

Szabó Zsuzsa:

Jó estét kívánok, Szabó Zsuzsa vagyok, környezetgazdálkodási agrármérnök. A büszke román hölgyhöz mondanék egy mondatot, aki magyarul beszélt. Gondoljon bele, hogy ez a cég most munkát adott, de ez a cég el is veszi azt a munkát, ha 17 vagy 20 év múlva elmegy, és otthagyja a falut kizsákmányolva és munka nélkül hagyva az embereket. Ez csak egy megjegyzés, szerintem el lehet ezen gondolkodni. Önök mindig elfogadható határértékekről beszélnek, de én úgy érzem, hogy természetvédelemben nincs ilyen hogy elfogadható határérték, valamint mindig kompenzációról is beszélnek. Én úgy vélem, hogy a természetet nem lehet kompenzálni ha egy flóra vagy fauna fajta kihal teljes mértékben. A természet nem megvásárolható, nem úgy mint az emberek. Még egy hozzászólás a román kollégához, aki a biodiverzitás megőrzéséért felelős. Bírálta a két angol kollégát, akik 2006. júliusában végeztek egy felmérést, miszerint ők 8 orchidea fajt találtak, melyből 6 vöröslistás faj. A kolléga azt mondta hogy a két angol kolléga nem ismeri Románia biodiverzitását. Valószínű, ez igaz.



viszont úgy érzem hogy a 6 vöröslistas orchidea fajt akár képről is felismerik és be tudják azonosítani, hogy igenis él azon a vidéken. Önök azt mondták, hogy a bányabezárás után azonnal megkezdik a rekultivációs munkákat, és a tanulmány szerint az eredeti állapotot állítják vissza. Megkérdezném, hogy mégis hogy gondolták a flóra és fauna esetében? Az elköltözött madarakat egyenként viszik vissza, vagy a letaposott és kihalt flórát újraültetik? Ezen is el kell gondolkodni. Beszéltünk a határokról, a vízről, az emberekről, valamint a cianidos katasztrófáról, viszont nem beszéltünk taposási károkról, zajszennyezésről és légszennyezésről. Erre is ki kellene terjednie a tanulmánynak. Köszönöm.

Tömöri Balázs:

Egy szót szeretnék még mondani azzal kapcsolatban, hogy John megemlítette, hogy klórt használunk az ivóvíz tisztításhoz Budapesten. Azért említem ezt meg, mert egészen más az összehasonlítási alap, hiszen mi az ivóvizünk megtisztításához használjuk a klórt, ami a köz javát szolgálja, ti pedig az aranyat innen nagyon messzire fogjátok elvinni Kanadába és a világban a dúsgazdag részvényeseknek. Úgy hogy ez teljesen más téma. Engedjék meg, hogy egy csekély epizódszereplője legyek ennek a színi előadásnak. Színi előadásnak nevezem a két magyar közmeghallgatás alapján, hiszen a szakmai kérdések elől John rendre ügyesen kitértél. John, úgy tűnik, hogy a beruházásokat terve mindennek megfelel. Legyenek ezek román törvények, EU-s direktívák. Sokakat meggyőztök arról is, hogy a cianidkatasztrófa esélye nem nagyobb mint 1:1000000 vagy 1:10000000 vagy 1:100000000-nál. Egy valamiben azonban nem sikerül évek óta eredményt elérnetek, a beruházás által érintett lakosságot 100 %-ban a projekt mögé állítani. Vegyétek észre John, hogy egy bányakomplexumot nem lehet úgy megépíteni, hogy a helyi lakosság 100 %-a azt nem támogatja. Márpedig ezt a projektet nem támogatja. A tegnapi reklámod sikeres volt John. A szegedi közmeghallgatáson megemlítette, hogy az Alburnus Maior tagjai 350 család, akik nem szeretnék földjeiket nektek eladni semmi pénzért, földet árulnak, de nem nektek, hanem olyanoknak akik nem az aranyát, hanem a megmentését akarják. Tegnap este óta - mikor ezt megemlítette a közmeghallgatáson - 37 földvásárlási szándékot jelezték felém 4 országból. Konkrét kérdésem a következő: mennyi pénzt vagy aranyat pazaroltok el még PR-ra, mikor veszitek észre, hogy itt az idő feladni. Egy kommentárt szeretnék az általam tisztelt, de a termet már elhagyó verespataki asszonnyal kapcsolatban megtenni: egy független verespataki asszonyt hallottunk, aki saját maga mondta el itt nekünk, hogy fiának egyetemét az RMGC fizeti. Remélem e tanulmány készítői, elbírálói ennél sokkal függetlenebbek lesznek. Köszönöm szépen.

Annyit még hadd tegyek hozzá, hogy azért nincsen alternatívája ennek az RMGC projektnek, mert a településen semmiféle engedélyt semmiféle vállalkozási tevékenységre nem lehet kapni, nem lehet turizmussal, kereskedelemmel foglalkozni. A bányászathoz kapcsolódó tevékenységet lehet végezni, mást nem. Így valóban nincsen alternatíva, de nem gondolom, hogy ezt a kártyát most jól játszottad ki John.

Zmeskál Zita:

Jó napot kívánok, Zmeskál Zita vagyok. Kettő kérdésem lenne. Az elsőt a mai napon többször feltették, de konkrét válasz nem született rá, illetve erre a kérdésre sem. Most megkérdezem, pontosan mit jelent a hulladéklerakók rekultivációja, pontosan milyen vastagságú anyaggal, földdel, illetve milyen növényekkel burkolják majd a zagyatározót és a meddőhányókat, illetve ha a rekultiváció után valamilyen toxikus szennyeződést találnának, pl. a talajvízben, akkor mit tesznek, illetve mi a garancia, hogy tesznek is valamit.

A másik kérdésem az lenne, hogy mi történik a zagyatározó lecsapolása után. Valószínű, hogy ez a terület nem lesz szilárd. Hány évet kell arra várni, hogy ez az anyag megszilárduljon a 600 ha-on. Köszönöm.



Friedrich Róbert:

Jó estét kívánok. A Magyar Természetvédők Szövetségének programvezetője vagyok. Korábbiakban Johntól hallottam jó példákat, hogy különböző civil szervezetek tapsolnak a verespataki beruházásnak. Minket is hívott, hogy nézzük meg milyen csodálatos beruházás lesz. Köszönöm a meghívást, én többször is jártam Verespatakon, ismerem a környéket, láttam, milyen gazdag az élővilág, nekem nem kell bemagyarázni, hogy ez egy teljesen halott vidék, nincs jövője az aranybánya beruházás nélkül. Erre nincs szükségem, mert az elmúlt években sokat foglalkoztam a zöldre festés szakirodalmával, tudom azt, hogy nagy cégek milyen trükköket követnek el azért, hogy PR cégeken keresztül olyan ál-civil szervezeteket hozzanak létre, akik azt mondják, hogy milyen gyönyörű beruházásokat készítenek. Egyéb technikákat is alkalmaznak, amiket a két közmeghallgatás során is tapasztaltunk: hogyan nem válaszolnak a kérdésekre, stb. Nem kívánok Önökhöz még egyszer elmenni, hogy személyesen lássam, mert tudom, hogy ezt hogyan kell csinálni. Önök ezt tökéletesen csinálják. És akkor néhány kérdés és megjegyzés:

Elhangzott, hogy Verespatakon csak a bányászatnak van jövője, múltja is az volt. Ha az RMGC 2002-ben elfogadta a helyi rendezési tervben elfogadta azt a szabályt, hogy Verespatak egy monoindusztriális övezet, tehát semmi olyan gazdasági tevékenységet nem lehet végezni, amely nem a bányaberuházáshoz kötődik, nem lehet panziót nyitni, ökoturizmussal foglalkozni, mezőgazdálkodni vagy boltot nyitni, akkor ki lehet jelenteni, hogy nincs a beruházáson kívül más lehetőség. Az, hogy minden egyéb gazdasági tevékenységet megtiltanak ezen a településen, az nem ellentétes a román alkotmánnyal, vagy a vállalkozás szabadságával?

A mai nap 3-szor hallottuk, hogy a cianidot nem a zagyártározóban tárolják, hanem a feldolgozóüzemben. Többször hallottuk, hogy ami ott lesz, az nem is cián, nem is veszélyes. Ismételten emlékeztetnék arra, hogy a hatástanulmány 4.1. fejezet 60. oldalán van egy táblázat, amely a tervezett zagyártározóba kerülő zagy geokémiai vizsgálatainak eredményeit tartalmazza és eszerint a zagyártározóban a teljes cianidtartalom 1,13-5,15 mg/l koncentrációig terjed, ugyanebben a táblázatban szerepel a vad cianid különféle koncentrációja. Ne akarják velünk elhíttetni, hogy itt csak olyan ciánról van szó, ami a népmesékben létezik. Ezeknek van határértéke és pl. a teljes cianid esetében a táblázatban is szerepel, hogy 0,1 mg a felszíni vizekre terjedő határérték. Ha van egy határérték, és a tanulmány is közli, hogy ezt a határértéket jelentősen meghaladja ami a zagyártározóba van, ne akard velünk elhíttetni, hogy ez nem mérgező cianid. Köszönöm.

Továbbmennék egy másik dologra a hatástanulmányban. Ha lenne egy gátszakadás, akkor a magyar határra érkező szennyezés az 1,3 mg/l körüli koncentráció lenne. Ennek az állításnak az alátámasztására is csak egy táblázatot közöltök, a mögötte álló számítások nem szerepelnek sehol. Vajon miből juttok erre az eredményre. Az 1,3 mg is a határérték 13-szorosa. Ezek alapján azt tudom mondani, hogy ez a hatástanulmány nagyon sok hiányosságot tartalmaz. Nem tartalmazza azokat a környezeti adatokat, amelyeket egy környezeti hatástanulmánynak tartalmaznia kellene. Nem ad válaszokat a hatástanulmány, és a két közmeghallgatáson sem kaptunk érdemi válaszokat arra, hogy a beruházásnak milyen környezeti hatásai lennének. Ezek alapján szerintem a beruházásra nem szabadna kiadni az engedélyt. Köszönöm.

Egri Sándor:

Jó estét kívánok! Engedjék meg, hogy köszöntsem Kocsis Tibor, az Új Eldorádó c. film rendezőjét. Többször szóba került a film és az a vád érte, hogy a benne szereplő Alburnus Major képviselői elferdítik a valóságot, nem a valóságot mondták el a filmben. Mi úgy gondoljuk, hogy a film a valóságról szól, az érzelmek mellett olyan színben tünteti fel Verespatakot, és a verespataki embereket, ami a szívünkhöz közel áll. Szeretném visszakérni azt a képet, amit Verespatakról többször megmutattak. Ez a kép nem azt mutatja, ahogy ma



Verespatak kinéz. A verespataki fennsíkon tehének legelésznek, emberek élnek szegényen, ahogy a természeti környezet számukra lehetővé teszi. Ez a vidék Romániának egy olyan belső periferiája, halmozott hátrányokkal küzdő vidéke, mint Magyarországon a Tisza-mente. A Tisza-tó mentén 20 éve azt ajánlották az embereknek, hogy kezdjenek el falusi vendéglátással foglalkozni, akkor az emberek nem értették és majdnem elzavarták ezeket a javaslattevőket. Néhány év múlva benépesültek a falusi porták vendégekké, csak közbejött a 2000. jan. 30., amikor kiszabadult a ciánszennyeződés a Nagybánya környéki ülepítő tóból. Abban az évben üresek maradtak a porták. Az előbb hallottuk a tiszta képletet, 1 Mrd dollár garantált bevétel a román államnak. Ez kb. 220 Mrd forintnak felel meg, ebből kb. 220 km. autópályát lehet építeni, ennyi a román állam haszna. A kérdés az, hogy szabad-e feláldozni ezért egy olyan tájat, mint Abrudbánya környéke, Verespatak környéke. Csupán ötletek kellene a turizmus fejlesztéséhez, erre bizonyíték a már 3 éve megrendezett Széna fesztivál, amikor 10000 fiatal keresi fel a verespataki fennsíkot. Ha 2-3 ötletet évente még javasolnak, akkor érdemes ezen az úton tovább gondolkodni. Látom, hogy Ön ezzel nem ért egyet, de azért ülünk itt, hogy a nézetkülönbségeket tisztázzuk. A prezentáció bevezetője a Verespatak és Nagybánya projektek következményeinek összehasonlításával kezdődött. Azonosságokra hívnám fel a figyelmet. Az első azonosság a cianidos technológia használata, a második, hogy folyóvölgyek környezetében helyezkedik el mindkettő. Ezek a folyók a Tiszában találkoznak, a terület a Tisza vízgyűjtő területe. A nagybányai katasztrófa Magyarország stratégiai vizeit veszélyeztette és folyamatosan veszélyezteti, potenciális veszélyforrás. Verespatak ugyanezt teszi. Magyarország és Románia stratégiai ivóvizeit veszélyezteti a két aranybányászat. Elmondta John, hogy az Aranyosból kapja ivóvizét Torda, 100 000 lakos, Magyarországon Szolnokon felszíni vízkivételi műből kapja az ivóvizét 120 000 ember. Folyamatos veszélyt jelentenek a bányák. Ez nem ideológia, nem elméleti fejtegetés, mert sajnos tapasztaltuk. Ha Nagybányán bekövetkezett, Verespatakon – ha megvalósul – be fog következni. Ma a Tisza völgy Európának az egyetlen olyan unikális területe, ahol folyamatos az árvízi katasztrófa és az ökológiai katasztrófa veszélye. Verespatakon és Nagybányán egyaránt külföldi és román vegyes vállalat szeretné alkalmazni a cianidos technológiát. A Nagybányáról indult, a Szamoson és a Tiszán levonult cián és nehézfém szennyeződés Magyarországnak 29 Mrd. anyagi kárt okozott. Nehezen forintosítható az erkölcsi kár értéke, és az, hogy az elkövetkező években mennyivel több pénzt kellett fordítani reklámra, hogy a turisták visszaszokjanak a Tiszához és hány morbid vicc volt, hogy kérek egy halászlét, de nem tiszai halból. Sem a hatástanulmány, sem a havária terv, sem semmilyen becslés nem tartalmazza, felbecsülhetetlen egy Verespatakról kiinduló katasztrófa Romániának és Magyarországnak mekkora kárt fog okozni. Az előbb elmondták, hogy az Önök számára mit jelentenek a bányák. A Maros folyó 500 km-es szakaszára, a Dunára és a Fekete-tengerre tudjuk, hogy mit fog jelenteni. Az EU-nak van egy szennyező fizet elve. Ezt az elvet nem sikerült érvényesíteni, hiszen a magyar állam, amikor polgári pert indított a Transz Gold ellen, és megszületett az első részítélet májusban, azt megelőzően tavasszal a Transz Gold már öncsödöt jelentett és felszámolásba kezdett. Egy nem létező céggel szemben nem lehet kártérítést érvényesíteni, nem lehet perben tartani, nem lehet behajtani, illetve rá vonatkozó ítéletet sem lehet hozni. A magyar államnak a 29 Mrd forintos követelését 2000. februárja óta nem térítette meg senki, és már nem is fogja. Ezért nem született válasz tegnap arra a kérdésemre, hogy az RMGC 80 %-os tulajdonosa a New Mond 2 hete csődöt jelentett Üzbegisztánban. Miért jelentett csődöt, ez az ismert koreográfia. Mikor hangsúlyozzák az előttem szólók a természet, táj, kulturális örökség védelmét, kiegészíteném a folyóink védelmével. A folyók védelmében emelek szót. Nem szeretnénk, ha a völgy végtelen szegénységben élné le a további életét, de szeretnénk, ha a folyók mentén az élővilág életben maradna, az emberek életben maradnának és a gyermekeink is élhetnének boldogan. A gazdaságfejlesztési program, amit az RMGC ajánl, nem a fenntartható fejlődést szolgálja, kizárólag a befektetők és a román állam hasznát. Tudomásul



kell venni az RMGC menedzsmentjének, hogy a kapitalizmusban vannak olyan befektetések, melyek nem térülnek meg, vagy elvesznek, vagy vannak olyan üzletek, melyek meghúszulnak, vagy a beléjük fektetett összegeket sem lehet visszanyerni.

Nem tudom, győzik-e a fordítást, de mindjárt befejezem. A Víz Világtanács szakemberei szerint a XXI. században a víz stratégiai cikké válik. Fontosabbá, mint az energiahordozók. A vízkészleteket birtokló terület a geopolitika meghatározó tényezője lesz. Magyarország szerepe azért értékelődhet fel Európában, mert Magyarország édesvízi nagyhatalomnak számít. A lehetséges kockázatról elhangzott 2-3 példa, 2001 szeptember 11-ig az USA hadügyminisztériuma és kormánya azt állíthatta, hogy az USA-t soha külső támadás nem éri, ennek kockázata 0-val egyenlő. És amikor 2 repülőgép belefürödött a WTC két toronyépületébe, és a Pentagonéba a harmadik, innentől kezdve ezt már nem mondhatták, mert 100 %-ossá vált a külső támadás veszélye. Ha megindul Verespatakon a cianidos technológia, és hangsúlyozom, hogy nem a bányászattal van a baj, hiszen az arany és az ezüst azért izgat most minket, mert a Tisza vízgyűjtőjében helyezkedik el. Ha az RMGC levonul, jön majd egy másik társaság, ezért köszönjük az RMGC-nek, hogy felnyitotta a szemünket a stratégiai vízkészleteink megőrzésének fontosságára. Köszönöm.

Háry Ildikó:

Sok hiányosságot tapasztaltunk a forgatókönyvben. Nekem úgy tűnik, mintha velünk akarnák megoldatni a problémát. Mindig tőlünk kérnek információkat és segítséget, hogy milyen direktívákat, lehetőségeket alkalmazzanak, amivel megoldják a lehetőségeket, amiket eddig nem sikerült. Lehet, hogy nem a cég hazudik, mondtad, lehet, hogy ránk gondoltál. Nem tudom, ki nem adott nekünk elég információt. 3 hónapja jöttem haza Verespatakról, ahol találtunk ölyvet, ferge küllőt, zöld küllőt, hollókat, ami Magyarországon védett állat. Nem tudom, miért csak a védett állatokat kell megmenteni.

Nem tudom miért fontos a külszíni bányászattal szétrombolni az egész tájat, a hegyeket. Fent láttam egy képet az első oszlop mellett. egy fazon aranyat mos. Ez tökéletes turisztikai látványosság lenne.

Nem találok a hatástanulmányban, hogy milyen sav-bázis reakciók fognak bekövetkezni a zagyatározó mélyén. Tudják-e, hogy mi történik ott, illetve milyen pH érték lesz az alján, az oldhatósági adatokról sem találtam információt. Ha jól tudom, a tározóban magas lenne a kéntartalom. A savas szivárgás akkor keletkezik, amikor az ásványok vízzel és levegővel érintkeznek. A víz pH értéke is változhat folyamatosan. Nagyon fontos, hogy a savas szivárgással kapcsolatban minden információt közöljenek. Ha a monitoring rendszer jelez, hogy a talajvíz szivárog, illetve szennyeződött a zagyatározóból – úgy látom van egy kút a zagyatározó területén és kívül is – mit fognak tenni, ha szennyeződött a talajvíz. Lecsapolják-e a tárolót, esetleg leszigetelik végre.

Ha nem bírja a feszültséget, miért nem akarnak vastagabb és biztonságosabb gátat építeni, vagy több kisebb zagyatározót. Most hallottam először, a 3. közmeghallgatáson, hogy olyan lehetőségek vannak, hogy nem a Capeta völgybe építenék a tárolót, mert vannak alternatívák. És be fogom fejezni a mondanivalómat, mint mindenki előttem.

Akkor a bányászatra vonatkozó dolgokat már nem mondom el – a nyomásviszonyok folyamatosan változhatnak, nem tudom, figyelembe vették-e. Szállítással kapcsolatos kérdéseim: Ha elmondtad, milyen nehézségeid voltak eljönni Magyarországra a terepjáróddal, akkor milyen rizikói lehetnek a cianidos szállító autóknak. Robbantással kapcsolatban: ha a robbanékony zagykeveréket előállító üzemben probléma lenne, mi történne a zagyatározó gátjával, mivel az ércfeldolgozó üzemtől 600 m-re, a legközelebbi lakott településtől 3 km-re



helyezkedik el. Fenntartani a kulturális örökséget nem biztos, hogy kellett volna, ha nem vásároljátok fel ezeket a területeket.

A többi majd személyesen elmondom, viszont van egy ajándékom Johnnak. Van egy bankunk, aminek van egy látogatóközpontja, a fordítást is ráírtam, aminek az a lényege, hogy itt játsszál és ne Verespatakon.

A nagy mennyiségű robbanékony zagykeveréket előállító üzem az ércfeldolgozó üzemtől 600 m-re, a legközelebbi lakott településtől 3 km-re fog elhelyezkedni. Ez közel van a zagyártározóhoz. Ha ez felrobban, mi történik a zagyártározó gátjával. Pontosán hol van leírva a hatástanulmányban a savbázis reakció? Vasútállomást nem találtam Verespatakon.

Balogh Elemér:

Balogh Elemér vagyok, magyar jogász és újságíró, Németországban élek. Első esetben tartják be a nemzetközi előírásokat ilyen beruházásoknál. A nagybányai beruházásnál ezeket vitatták. Ami még súlyosabb, ha Magyarország nem kap kártérítést, mert a vállalat csődöt jelent. Ezt meg kellene előzni. Tulajdonképpen minden országnak, amely beruházást engedélyez, annak tulajdonképpen felelősséget kellene vállalni, az esetleges okozott kárért. Mert a vállalat csődöt jelent, eltűnik a kár megmarad, az állam pedig azt mondja, hogy nem vagyok felelős. És ezt nemzetközi szabályok alapján kellene biztosítani, és az Európai Unióval kapcsolatos belépési tárgyalások erre alapot is nyújthatnának, megfelelőt. Az arany felhasználásával kapcsolatban, az arany ipari felhasználása igen kis méretű a világ aranykészletéhez képest. Van jó néhány olyan aranylelőhely ahol különösebb környezetszennyezés nélkül lehet aranyat kitermelni, másodsor is óriási készletek vannak aranyból a világon és ezek a készletek növekszenek, mert nem csak nemzeti bankok pincéiben vannak, hanem magánembereknek által, a bankokban van letéve az arany. A környezetvédelmi kockázat tekintetében állítják, hogy milyen biztosítékok vannak arra, hogy ezek nem történnek meg. Először, ha a kárt helyreállítják is, az nem lesz olyan. A legfontosabb lenne az általános értékelése a dolognak. Olyan anyagot állítanak elő óriási ipari beruházással, környezetszennyezési kockázatokkal ... meg kellene fontolni, hogy az emberiségnek mi az érdeke. Teljesen fölösleges dolgokra fordítani az energiáját, aztán sok mindenre nem marad energia. Ez egy nagyon fontos, magasabb szempontok szerint kellene megítélni és akkor sok minden megoldódna. Semmi értelme, csak spekulációról van szó. Ha holnaptól leesik az arany ára a jelenleginek a 20 %-ára, rájönne a beruházó cég, hogy nem is olyan jó az aranybányászat, és meg is oldódna. Hát ezekre a magasabb szempontokra kell ...

Gerle János:

Építész vagyok, az Élőlánc Magyarországért párt tagja. Nem akarok kérdezni, amit mondanék nem érinti a határokon átnyúló problémákat. A végigült idő alatt kialakult bennem a közmeghallgatások egyébként közismert dramaturgiája: feltehattük a kérdéseinket és azokra rendkívül felkészült és profi válaszokat kaptunk. Ettől függetlenül akik kérdeztek úgy érzik, hogy valahol valami nincs rendben, és nem hiszem, hogy ez rendezhető volna ma este. Itt van egy alapvető felfogásbeli különbség a világról. Akik kérdeznek, úgy gondolják, hogy nem így kellene élni, nem beruházásokkal kellene foglalkozni, az hogy az arany eladható, nem ok arra, hogy ilyen profizmussal előkészített munka folyjon, még akkor sem, ha ennek sok haszna is lehet a környezetre nézve. Nem hiszem, hogy ezt a különbséget át tudjuk hidalni. Azt gondoljuk, hogy a világ katasztrófa előtt áll. Sokkal több problémával kell szembenéznünk, semhogy végiggondolhatnánk azt, hogy fogják 20 év múlva ezt az ülepítő tavat rendbe tenni. Egészen más problémákkal kell majd az emberiségnek szembenézni. Ha ez így van, nem kellene belefogni ebbe a vállalkozásba.

dr. Bódi Dezső:



Magánszemélyként teszem észrevételeimet. Kohómérnök vagyok, szakértő. Csak a technológiai kérdésekre, szűkebben az aranykinyerési technológiával kapcsolatban szeretnék hozzászólni. Az első kérdésem inkább a magyar félhez tartozik, mert a román szabályokat nem ismerem, szerepelnie kell a hatástanulmányban a technológia minősítésének, ezt nem látom. Több közmeghallgatáson részt vettem már, sajnos elég rossz a tapasztalatom, mert szétfolyik az egész, de egy szűk körű szakmai észrevételt nem tudunk tenni. Nem tudom, hogy a minisztérium összehívott-e előtte szakbizottságot, kiadta-e az anyagot szakértőknek, mert hasznos lett volna. Pár hónapja a felvidéki aranykinyeréssel kapcsolatban tettem észrevételt a miniszter úrnak, semmi választ nem kaptam. Jó lenne, ha szűk körben a szakértők is hozzá tudnának szólni. Az én korosztályom, aki rendelkezik 50 éves szakmai tapasztalattal, nincs itt. Becsülöm a fiatalokat, de nincs meg a tapasztalatuk.

Nem kérek választ, a beruházó felé tenném meg a kérdéseimet. A román anyag 8.2 pontja tömören tartalmazza az aranykinyerési technológiát, ebből hiányzik a cián regenerálás. Ismerem a szakirodalmat, abban vannak ún. aktív szenes CIP módszerek, abban az elektrolízissel egy időben megtörténik a ciánregenerálás. Itt látom, hogy egy detoxikáló berendezés szerepel, de eltűnik a cián. A vízkezelésnél látom, hogy adnak hozzá meszet, de nem tudni, hogy mi van. Ha nincs cián regenerálás, a 300 t aranyhoz csak a felét veszem, az is 150 t cián.

A másik: ha tényleg detoxikálják a ciános meddőt, nem is tudom, hogy mivel, ha ezt deponálják, mennyire stabil ez az anyag? Nem bomlik el idővel? Beszéltünk higany megjelenéséről. Tudjuk, hogy az ókorban már csakis higannyal nyerték ki az aranyat, a ciános technológia az 1800-as évek végén jelent meg, ami korszerű volt, de veszélyes. Mi van azzal a higannyal, ami még a római korból ott maradhatott. Ha most ezt deponálják meg elkülönítik nem fog átalakulni szerves higannyá? Köztudott, hogy a szerves higany igen mérgező. A vízkezelésről olvasom a rövidített anyagban, hogy majd tervezik a víztisztító berendezés elkészítését. Magam is terveztem ilyen savas bányavíz tisztítót. Olyan mennyiségű iszap keletkezik, aminek csak kb. 10 %-a szilárd anyag. Mi történik az iszappal?

Az arany és az ezüst nátrium-cián komplex alakjában oldódik. Az aranyhoz és az ezüsthöz kötött cián hová lesz? Mert azt nem regenerálják. A dél-afrikai modernebb üzemekben az elektrolízisnél regenerálódik a cián és azt visszaviszik.

Az elektrolízisnél a kötött ciánt visszanyerik és visszavezetik az aranyoldáshoz?

De nem a mosásról beszélek – az elektrolízisről, a regenerálása a ciánnak.

Szegfalvi Zsolt:

Johnnal még nem találkoztunk, nem tudja rólam, hogy milyen projekteken tevékenykedtem és milyen szervezetnek vagyok a tagja. Hogy gyorsítsuk a folyamatot, a kérdéseim után rögtön válaszolhatsz a kérdéseimre. A mai nap egy szép színjáték volt, nézzük meg perspektívájában. 3 szereplője volt nem olyan régen annak, amit mondtál: az egyik az RMGC, akit két oldalról támad az Alburnus Major és a Greenpeace. Hadd kérdezzem meg, milyen profitért, haszonért dolgozik az Alburnus Major és a Greenpeace és miért harcol foggal-körömmel az RMGC, hogy ezt a projektet megvalósítsák. John elmondása szerint azért harcoltok, hogy az ottani embereknek munkalehetőséget, kulturális örökséget adjatok. Viszont a másik oldalon ott van egy 1 Mrd-os profit. Megkérdezed, miért nem tudunk hinni Neked első hallásra, elmondom. Ma egy olyan világban élünk, amit olyan cégek alakítottak ilyenné, akiknek a jól öltözött alkalmazottai azt mondták az embereknek, hogy ez a beruházás a ti érdekeiteket szolgálja. A profitérdekelt cégek tették ilyenné a világunkat. A civil szervezetek azért harcolnak, hogy meg



tudjuk védeni azt a kis maradékot, ami van. Kérhetném a verespataki kép ismételt feltételét? John meginvitált minket, hogy nézzük meg, Verespatak valóban így néz-e ki. Vasárnap jöttem haza onnan. Arra, hogy megfognátok a kezünket és körbevezetnétek a területen, azt mondom, hogy mi már felnőttek vagyunk, tudjuk hallatni a szavunkat, önállóan döntünk, hogy merre megyünk. Ha megnézzük ezt a képet, mindenki belátja, hogy cseppet sem manipulatív. Milyen perspektívában látjuk a képet? Előtérben a bánya, a háttérben néhány elszórt házacska. Hogyan lehet így beszélni emberi sorsokról, környezetről? Ha gondolod, John, bármikor tudunk kölcsönadni olyan képeket, amik Verespatakon a természetes állapotokat mutatják. Ami itt történik, az szintisza manipuláció.

A konkrét kérdések: Kinek higgyünk – egy olyan embernek, akit egy milliárdos profittal rendelkező cég fizet vagy annak, aki az Alburnus Majorban dolgozik, eldobta az eddigi életét, hogy minden idejével ezekért az emberekért harcoljon. Te kinek hinnél?

Milyen garanciákat vállal a cég? A Te előadásodban hallottuk, hogy nemrég váltották le 20 vezető beosztású dolgozóját a cégnek, mert nem végezték jól a munkájukat. Sajnos a tapasztalat az, ha nem végzik jól a munkájukat, akár környezetkárosodás következik be, leváltják a vezetőit. Viszont a környezetkárosítás megtörtént. Nagyon félek attól, hogy a jövőben is így történik.

Még két dolgot szeretnék. Azt mondtad, nem érdekel, hogy Verespatakon aranybánya vagy cipőgyár létesül, ez valóban egy olyan ember szava, akit a környezetvédelem érdekel. Ez a profit szava, nem érdekli, hogy miből van pénz, valamiből legyen. Kicsit személyessé vált ez, de felhívnám mindenki figyelmét, hogy eddig egyetlen személyeskedő megszólalás nem volt, leszámítva azt az egyet, amikor egy aranybánya képviselője lehülyézt egy kérdező embert egy közmeghallgatáson, ami arról szól, hogy bárki elmondhatja a véleményét. Lehet, hogy nem olyan cizelláltan kommunikál, mint Te, de azért vagyunk itt, hogy elmondjuk a véleményünket. Arról, hogy mennyire tudtál meggyőzni minket: elég sok számadat volt, sok ellentmondás volt köztük. Azt mondtad, hogy őszintén válaszoltatok minden kérdésre, nem tudom az én kérdéseimre mennyire tudsz őszintén válaszolni.

Nem válaszolt a kérdésre. Kinek hinne, egy olyan embernek, akit egy 1 Mrd dolláros cél fizet, vagy aki a szívét, lelkét, egzisztenciáját beleteszi egy ilyenbe. Az RMGC nem egy környezetvédelmi cég, úgyhogy meghallgathatják a környezetvédelmi civil szervezetek véleményét. Erről szól az életünk.

John Kavawagh:

Az első kérdés, hogy a cianidot a vasútállomásra fogják szállítani, a teherautókat műholddal fogják követni, műholdfelvételekről beszél, vagy mire gondol? Mi történik ezzel a távoli monitoring rendszerrel, miből áll ez? A projekt eladásának egyik fontos támpontja, hogy a gazdasági fejlődést fogják támogatni. Mondja meg, ha 50 év múlva az arany elfogy és Ön visszatért Írországba, mi marad a verespataki embereknek. Látszik a dokumentációban, hogy lesznek tréning-programok, cégek alapítását segítő programok, de mi történik, ha tömeges elbocsátások lesznek a bánya bezárása után. Köszönöm.

Szlavov Krisztián:

Jó estét kívánok! Olyan fontosabb kérdésekre szeretnék választ kapni, amikről kevés szó esett. A vízgazdálkodás lenne az egyik legkritikusabb pont: arra nem kaptunk választ, hogy ezt az óriási mennyiségű vizet, miből tudják fedezni, ezt a vizet milyen technológiákkal szándékoznak tisztítani és milyen víztisztító állomásokat szeretnének létesíteni. Az szerepel a tervben, hogy jobbá teszik a vízminőséget, ezt hogyan képzelik. A tározógáták építéséhez felhasznált meddő lehet, hogy savat termel. Ezt hogyan tudják megelőzni, illetve hatástalanítani. Voltam a Széna



fesztiválon és megcsodálhattam a műemlékeket, amiket a cég saját tulajdonában tart. Nekem az volt a meglátásom, hogy elég lepusztult állapotban vannak, nem úgy tűnt, hogy bármilyen erőfeszítést tennének a megőrzésükre. Csak azért van így most, mert még nem indult be a beruházás, vagy további romlásra vannak ítélve. A rehabilitáció után milyen növény- és állatfajtákat szeretnének telepíteni, mennyire akarják az eredeti élővilágot rehabilitálni. Köszönöm.

Kovács Zoltán Csongor:

Jó estét kívánok! Számomra úgy tűnik, hogy ez egy normális közmeghallgatás, Kolozsváron hajnali 1/2 5-ig tartott, Bukarestben felszólalásom előtt először verést, majd kórházat és temetőt ígértek a hátam mögül. Felvázolnék néhány pontot, ami talán nem került még szóba. Sokat került szóba, hogy a határon átnyúló hatásokról kellene itt beszélni, az Abrud folyóba sok nehézfém van, ugyanakkor a határon átnyúló hatásokról szóló fejezetben az egyetlen folyókon keresztül történő szennyezésnél csak a cián tartalmú vegyületekről van szó. John azt mondta, hogy ne igyunk a ciántárolóból, mert sok nehézfém van benne. Miért nincs szó a nehézfémekről a határon átnyúló hatásokról szóló részben, vagy miért nem indokolják meg, hogy miért nem kell belekerülnie. Sokat hangoztatták, hogy a gátat nem veszélyezteti földrengés. Azt is tudjuk, hogy a gát talapzatától 2,5-3 km-re robbantani fogják a kőzetet. Miért nincs benne a hatástanulmányban, hogy a robbantásokkal keltett szeizmikus...

Nem, a külszíni fejtésben alkalmazott robbantások is hatnak a gátra. Egy bányamérnök végzett egy számítást, mely szerint egy 180 m-es gátra ható 68,3-100 Hz hullámokkal szemben ennek a gátnak a felső 2/3-a nem ellenállásképes. A robbanások hatása nem szerepel a hatástanulmányban, miért? Olyan nincs, hogy nincs hatása.

Rátérve a műemlékekre: a cég a hatástanulmányban elhárítja a felelősséget és egy még nem létező alapítványra akarja bízni ezeket. Ha a cég csődbe megy vagy kivonul, ki fogja ezt az alapítványt finanszírozni? Szemünkre vetették, hogy nem voltunk Verespatakon és nem hallgattuk meg az ő verziójukat. Voltam Verespatakon, igaz nem tudták, hogy egy környezetvédelmi civil szervezet képviselője is lehetnék. Nem tudtak meggyőzni az igazukról. Egyetértek Johnnal abban, hogy turizmus nincs Verespatakon, viszont turisták vannak. Én az idén egymagam 150 turistát vittem, nem beszélve a 12 000 fiatalról, akik a hétvégén a Széna-fesztiválon volt. Láttunk egy nagy teherautót az előbb...

Láttunk egy autót az előbb, az mutatta be, milyen módon és módszerrel fogják szállítani a ciánt. Én ismerem az Aranyos völgyét, ekkora méretű teherautó ott nem fér el. Ugyanakkor azzal dicsekedett a cég, hogy már előre tervezik a biodiverzitás visszatelepítését, ilyen korai szakaszban kevés bányaprojekt foglalkozik ezzel. A hatástanulmányban a biodiverzitás fejezetben potenciális fajok szerepelnek. Semmi konkrétum. Mi alapján akarják a biodiverzitás visszatelepíteni, ha nem tudják, jelenleg mi van ott.

Kathleen de Roo:

A román kormány képviselőjéhez intézném a kérdést. Ókor szakos történész vagyok. Tegnap a szegedi közmeghallgatáson Vishy professzortól hallhattuk, hogy a világ vezető régészeti testülete, az ICOMOS az elmúlt években többször is javasolta, hogy Verespatakot vegyék fel a világörökségek közé. Úgy tudjuk, hogy a román kormány már foglalkozik ezzel a témával. Várható-e, hogy a közeljövőben döntés születik arról, hogy Verespatak a világörökség része lesz. Ha igen, ennek milyen hatása lesz a tervezett beruházásra, főleg annak fényében, hogy a 2000 éves római kori tárnák főleg a Kirnig hegy mélyén rejtőznek.



**QUESTIONS AND REMARKS FORMULATED AT THE PUBLIC HEARING
ORGANIZED ON THE SUBJECT OF THE MINE OPENING WITHIN THE PROJECT
AT ROȘIA MONTANA**

Budapest, August 29th 2006

Péter Olajos:

- I would like to thank the investment company at Roșia Montana for being present, since this is a big step forward with regard to the democracy within environmental protection.

- I will interfere in the discussion as a Hungarian citizen, but I am at the same time a deputy in the European Parliament, a member of the Commission for Environmental Protection and one of the authors of that often mentioned Mining Waste Directive. Due to this Directive, the closure of several dozens of mines is foreseen for Romania, respectively, this directive has made the development of the Roșia Montana project significantly harder.

- John has mentioned several times that the juridical foundation for this public hearing is the Espoo Convention. I believe that this discussion should not be based on this convention, but rather on common responsibility, connected to similar investments in any point of the globe. Distances between borders and roads are not important here; neither are distances covered by rivers, but the fact that our common heritage on earth is endangered in case of a possible catastrophe. This should be the foundation of our discussion and not the fact that representatives from two neighboring countries participate in it.

- I would like to formulate three short questions. The first two are addressed to the representatives of the specialized Romanian Ministry, present to this discussion.

- I would like my questions to be mentioned in the meeting minutes.

- I have also studied the internet version of the feasibility study and I would like to thank the company for providing some translations instead of the Ministry.

- My question refers to the fact that this document does not include the damage plan. According to Hungarian legislation, in case of investments of a similar character, such a plan must be developed; I do not know whether the Romanian legislation also foresees such a plan or not. If such a plan is to be developed, when will we get to throw a glance at it? This might be very important from the point of view of the appreciation of the whole project, since, as we have heard before, it is planned to be materialized in an earthquake risk area.

- The second question concerns the Mining Waste Directive, which, as we have heard, was elaborated after the catastrophe in Baia Mare. This Directive foresees a financial limit. In the event of an accident, a third party – that is, not the company, but a public body – could start by means of this guarantee to remove the damage caused by the accident, to fight the negative effects, respectively to pay damage indemnities and compensations. This is a very important aspect from the point of view of the company, respectively it is an element of the Mining Waste Directive. The according sum must be established by the Ministry of Environmental Protection in Romania and the company deposits it as a guarantee before starting its operations. How large will this sum be? This aspect must not be looked over, since the company must draw up a budget and from the point of view of the business it must know the amount. All those present know that currently Hungaria is implicated in a trial with the Austrian-Romanian company TransGold, for a prejudice of 29 milliards of Forint, after the catastrophe in Baia Mare.

- My third question addresses the company. The self confidence by which Millions of Dollars are invested into a project that has not yet received any official backing of any kind is very impressive. My actual question is this: If you have not received the

official authorization, what will you do with the land already in your possession?
Thank you very much.

Kálmán Morvay:

- I am retired, but my intervention is due to my being the former executive manager of the Tisza-Szamos public interest association, respectively the former Hungarian representative in the Baia Mare Commission, that was called into existence by the EU Commissary for Environmental Protection or the investigation of the catastrophe in Baia Mare. I would like to provide the Hungarian representatives with some “ammunition” that should be considered in the evaluation of the feasibility study. My documents are composed on the basis of data published by the RMGC from technical projects and from the 9 chapters published by the KvVM (the Ministry for Environmental Protection and Water Management in Hungaria).

- In the beginning I can tell you, that the great investments into an independent state cannot be stopped, hindered by another independent state, but the Espoo Convention offers a juridical basis for an investigation performed into a neighboring country to take place under the greatest possible security regarding the environment.

- I must mention the extraction techniques for precious metals currently available. The first one is that of mechanical extraction by leaching, that cannot be used in the present case. The second technique is that of mercury dissolution, that is just as dangerous and toxic as the one with cyanide.

- The cyanide dissolution method was brought to Europe by Euromines (?), the union of great mining enterprises in Europe, an organization that has sent me an informative document. Such technologies using cyanide are used in the North of Sweden as well as in northern Spain and south/western Turkey. It is important that the cyanide solvent be neutralized inside the works, and the sterile heap and the sludge tank only contains minimal concentration sludge or liquid. I think the according parameters in this sense are available to the investor as well as to KvVM.

- I completely agree with the remarks made public by the KvVM, but I have to ask the Ministry to validate these remarks. This requires the intervention of an international legal consultant, respectively specialists with experience and practice in this field.

- My following observations refer to the environmental study of feasibility elaborated by the RMGC, especially to the “Non technical conclusions” composed of 93 pages. I recognize the merits of the 38 nominated experts, i.e. those of the team of 18 companies that contributed to the elaboration of this document. However, I have noticed some omissions regarding the three companies that use the aforementioned technology, because they have not delegated any representative to this team, experts that would have been able to share their professional experience and might have drawn the attention to those problems that appear in connection with the realization and functioning of an investment of such dimensions.

- I would like to state that it always “sounds good” to refer to the BAT (Best Available Technology) and to European Directives but in Sweden the professional level is much higher than it is in Romania: 14 hours after the production of a catastrophe, the works for the removal of the consequences already begin. It is in vain that we have the best available technology, if we do not have an adequate control of its use and processes – we can therefore do nothing important concerning this problem.

- I would like to criticize the non technical conclusions: on page 26 only one sentence refers to the cyanide employing technology. This is insufficient in order to be able to decide upon the safety of this technology. On the same page, in box 7.3., there are general statements that are only good in order to hide the problems presented by the technology.

- In chapter 8, page 30 – that should be the most important one from the perspective of the subject – the only information of consequence is the fact that the concentration

of the sludge and the sterile should be under the specified threshold value of 10 mg/l, when these materials reach the tank, respectively heap.

- There is only one small picture referring to the detoxification of the cyanide, small enough in order to be able to assume a positive position with regard to this aspect.
- In chapters 8.1., Mr. John Ashton makes a comparison between the accumulation tank in Baia Mare and the one in Roşia Montana. I would like to mention in view of this point, that in the same year, two weeks later, on the Vişeu Valley, the dam of a tank of similar construction broke away. In the Vişeu Valley there was an accumulation dam, under which there was also a safety accumulation tank that was however very easily destroyed by the wave. The contaminated material reached the Vişeu, from there it went to its affluent and next, into the Tisza.
- The feasibility study contains very little about cyanide technology. I think, the statement that another 80 mines use this technology is rather little.
- The detoxification of cyanide is not sustained with real facts, there is no risk assessment, no damage plan; this is why I agree with the point of view of KvVM.
- I would like the Ministry to impose its interests in an efficient manner. Thank you.

Erik Hoffer:

-Hello, my name is Erik Hoffer and I am working in the field of environment and nature protection. I have two short questions.

- In your study of feasibility we can read that the base basalt rock platform of the tank is not unified, it has cracks. This is normal in case of a tank of big dimensions, but my question is, why is this accumulation establishment not isolated completely?
- What happens to the heavy metals used, than are left behind from the production process? I have not seen any study referring to this aspect. Some time ago it was declared that mercury will be used in very small amounts while the program states that there will be 2340 kg of mercury used per year. This amounts to 37 tons of mercury for the duration of the whole project. This is the aspect that the two technical questions refer to. Thank you very much.

Róbert Török:

- My question refers to a statement that appears in chapter 10 of the feasibility study: It is said there, that you will bring back the site on which the enterprise is set, to its state previous to the start of the mining works. I would like what this means exactly. Do you hereby refer to the fact that you will remount the mountain slopes hammered away, will you re-establish fauna and flora respectively will you bring back the local animal life? I would like to receive a precise answer to this question.

Erik Hoffer:

- There was a confusion, because I have pronounced the same data as Mr. Ashton, only there was a translation error in the meantime, so we both declared the same thing, respectively that there are 2300 kg of Mercury used every year, meaning a total of 37 tons for the whole functioning period of the works. I would like to mention that I have received no answer to my questions, since my question did not refer to the matter flowing through the dam, but to the soil that has some cracks, is not unified, i.e. materials from the tank like, sludge, as well as other material and heavy metals can escape. My question addresses this problem specifically.

Gergely Tolnai:

- The churches in Roşia Montana have declared that it is not for sale. If my knowledge is correct, 2, 3% of the land is property of the churches, RMGC has

managed to buy only 41 % of the private buildings and 17 % of the properties of land. What is the plan? As far as I know there are several hundreds of persons that will not sell their property, respectively buildings. I would like to hear of a concrete project: What happens if a cyanide catastrophe occurs? How will the locals be compensated?

László Stachó:

- I am a psychologist, I am living in Budapest. I would like to ask a technical question first. I would not like to speak of our cultural patrimony, but I would like to give you the observation of a mathematician, who was an expert appointed by the court for two cases of industrial accidents.

-Among the data published by the RMGC there is also the probability that a grave environmental catastrophe is producer, of 1 to 100.000.000. They have reached this number by multiplying the probability of an 8 degree Richter scale earthquake with the probability of 880 mm of precipitation falling on one m² of the respective area. Making an abstraction of the fact that the two events must be considered separately, I think that the probability for such a catastrophe should not be calculated by means of such primitive a method. There are specialists treating these subjects, the best of them in Great Britain, at Glasgow University for example. My question is: What kind of research lies at the foundation of the data provided by the company regarding the damage estimation? We must say that these small probability numbers represent the key point for liability insurances, and besides these, there are other values to be added, according to the technological process and according to the detailed analyses of the construction process. The value of a possible damage must be calculated from the sum of the probabilities for each event, multiplied with the produced damages. RMGC irresponsibly suggests that the estimated value of damages – in case of a damage of 100.000.000 Euro – would be $1 / 100.000.000 \times 100.000.000$ that is 1 Euro. Who would believe that there is any insurance company who would agree to close a liability insurance with RMGC under these conditions?

- The Association for Protection has launched a similar question, referring to the financial responsibility guarantee, at yesterday's public hearing in Szeged. To this question RMGC has only given a partial answer, stating that in case of bankruptcy there is a deposit with an independent bank. This is not identical to the structure of a liability insurance, which we can rightfully expect and which we should claim alongside the existing guarantees. Thank you for this occasion to give my opinion.

Benedek Jávor:

- I am the spokesman of the Association for Protection. I will formulate the same questions that I launched yesterday, at the public hearing and that have also been launched today but have not received any answer until now. I will ask these questions until I receive an answer to them, because they refer to those problems that cannot be neglected regarding the destiny of the mine at Roşia Montana.

- I am the one who asked a questions regarding financial guarantees. To the question of deputy Péter Olajos, Mr. John Ashton answered that during the discussion to take place tomorrow he will announce the sum to be deposited as a guarantee in case of a possible bankruptcy. He has also stated that they have made some estimations referring to the amount of this sum. We would like to know the amount of the sum estimated by the company and what sum will be deposited as a guarantee?

- The next question concerns the problem of the rehabilitation of the area. According to a study of feasibility, the remedies after closing the mine will be 70 million dollars. The publication "Costs of Remediation of Mine Sites" of the USA Agency for Environmental Protection appeared in 1997 and I believe that the costs for the remediation of mines have not decreased since then. According to the data from this

publication, the technical closure of a mine of the dimensions of the one in Roşia Montana - including only the closure costs for the clearing pool, those for filling the pits inside the mine, and by no means including the rehabilitation costs for the environment - costs between 200 and 90 million dollars. How can you explain the differences concerning the rehabilitation costs to the data published by EPO?

- In the study of feasibility there is also the mention of the obtaining the sum equivalent for the rehabilitation of the mine. According to the data from the respective study, this fund will be constituted gradually, for the duration of 16 years that is, for the duration of the mining process, and will be used for the rehabilitation of the mine. What happens if, for instance – due to the fluctuation of the price of gold or due to the increase of the operational costs - the mine will go bankrupt in the first years of operation, when this fund mentioned is not yet fully constituted, while the mine is already functioning? What is the proof that the money destined to be spent on recultivation (remediation) estimated by the respective company but not yet appearing in the fund, will not be sufficient for the execution of the rehabilitation?

- Regarding the insurance, I would like to mention, that we want to see a document attached to the feasibility study, including estimations regarding the additional means of insurance of RMGC, respectively, what are the price offers based on which RMGC estimates the sum of insurance for this project of several billion dollars?

- My last question: Why is the damage plan not included in the feasibility study? I am thinking of a plan that contains references to measures that need to be taken by the company in case of the production of an accident, i.e. the technical means used to remove the consequences (residues) of the accident produced? Within the feasibility study of 4500 pages, there is no information whatsoever referring to this aspect, nor is there a damage plan or a security report. The risk assessment (risk assessment report) continuously referred to is not a damage plan; it is possible that it deals with the probability of earthquakes, but it does not correspond to the requirements for the draw up of a damage plan. We would therefore like to know where the damage plan is, where the security report is, and what they contain. Thank you very much.

István Farkas:

- I am István Farkas and I represent the Hungarian Association for Nature Protection. I am very glad that there are representatives of the Romanian Government attending this public hearing and that they can now see that RMGC often chooses not to answer questions that are addressed to it. To none of the previous questions were they able to provide any statistical data, only information regarding the number of pages of various documents, indicating only that RMGC has no desire to currently engage in the clarification of some acute questions.

We were able to see and yesterday the company proved this, what type of an American PR Machinery the company employs and how they have managed to convince archeologists from all over the world, that their enterprise is a positive one. We hope however, that the Romanian Government will take an opposite position, in the interest of Romanian and Hungarian Citizens, by rejecting this investment.

Roşia Montana is actually a Romanian matter, not a Hungarian one. If an accident could produce, there will be primarily Romanians to lose their lives, a possible catastrophe only polluting the whole region in a secondary plan, including the fresh water resources, i.e. the natural environment of the inhabitants in Romania and Hungaria.

The possibility of an accident of this kind has already been discussed here and we were able to see how sure of themselves the designers are. Just as sure of themselves as once the designers of the Titanic. We could name the sludge tank in Roşia Montana a sort of Titanic of sludge. In your opinion, what chances were there, that on August 20th, on the National Hungarian Holyday, at 21 o'clock, a hurricane of

100/120 de km/h strike the one million people crowd expecting the fireworks? How can weather be forecast in this age of radical climatic changes, of climatic changes? I would like to ask you a question about the sludge tank. You said that there is no cyanide beyond this tank. On page 60 of chapter 4.1. from the feasibility study, there is a table containing the geo-chemical composition of sludge. This table includes the total cyanide concentration, but you have included a comparison in your table, between the sludge tank at Aurul and the one Roşia Montana and it is there that we see that the concentration of cyanide in the sludge is between the values 5 and 7 GTM (?). The question therefore is: will there be any cyanide in the
On pages 116 -118 of chapters 6.4.3., the one about risk, you speak of an eventual dam break and you estimate the length of this break to be 60 m, in this case the sludge reaching 1, 6 km. My request would be that you do the calculations regarding the hypothetical situation that the dam would break for a length of 100 m and not just 60m. More:

Please do the calculations regarding the total break of the dam, 185 m long. I would be very glad if experts would also analyze this situation and would annex the results to the study, even with the specification that this unfortunate event has a probability of 1 to 100.000, but just so that we know, what happens if the whole length of the dam breaks away?

Thank you very much.

You have not answered the question: What would happen in case the dam would break on a length of not 60 m but 100 or 185 m. In a calculation formula, there are different data that can be introduced, so I do not understand why exactly 60 m? With other input data, the results would also be different. I do not want to receive an answer directly, but I would like you to annex these analyses to the study of feasibility regarding the environment.

On the other hand, you have not included the graphic where the cyanide concentration is indicated.

Ferenc Márkus:

- I am the leader of the International WWF Environment Protection Organization in Hungary, respectively the president of the Council for the National Park Cris Mures. I could see with my own eyes the effects that the catastrophe of the pollution of the Tisza with heavy metals had in 2002.

The observation I make refers to that part of the feasibility study regarding the environment, referring to the biological diversity. Upon studying the materials available to us, we have reached the conclusion that- as concerns the vegetation in the area, as well as the aquatic organisms (macroscopic vertebrates, invertebrates and fish) – the respective chapter is mainly without any substance.

My question concerns the Criş-Mureş National Park, directly influenced by this investment, since it is a border crossing area. A certain part of the river Mureş is declared a natural reservation in Hungary. I would be interested to know whether you believe that, from the point of view of the ecological experiences – you can offer guarantees that in case of an accident produced during cyanide transport or during its use in production, or during a terrorist attack, we would not face consequences similar to those in 2002?

Based on what ecological experience can the Mures habitat be reconstructed in the event of such damage? I am not only thinking of the fish population, but also of the entire concerning eco system. Until now, we talked of money and technology, but Roşia Montana is surrounded by an aquatic network similar to the human circulatory system and all these waters flow into the Mureş, and at the borders of this town, there is that part of the Criş-Mureş National Park that lives of this river.

So, is there or not a team and a system by means of which the initial state of the region can be restored, in case of a situation similar to the one we witnessed in 2002? Thank you.

Georgina Gál:

- I have a question referring to aspects of biological diversity. I have regretfully noticed that in the feasibility study there is no precise data regarding the species of flora and fauna in the area, respectively about the dimension of the populations made up of the same species, nor about the surfaces inhabited by such populations. The study does however refer to only the classification of these species into the rare ones, less rare and relatively rare.

On page 8 of the report regarding the biological diversity, included in the feasibility study, a list of species and plants from the visited area can be found, but there is no indication other than the name, no parameter referring to the frequency (density) of that species, nor the size of their population, although precise data would be necessary to constitute the bases for the feasibility study.

During the elaboration of the report regarding the biologic diversity, why was there no reference made to the study of Gönczi and Bódis, „Environment Supervision Report in the Roşia Montana – Abrud Area”, that many other works refer to, respectively that includes much more updated data, and can be an instrument to show, that the site is not as much lacking in values as the investors believe.

The data of the evaluation performed in June 2006 is also missing from the feasibility study; it includes eight species of orchids, 6 of them being on the “forbidden list / red list”, found in Romania. Many other species, endemic and unique, can be found in Roşia Montana, this latter one – according to the annex no. 1 of the EU Directive for the Protection of the Habitats – being considered a natural habitat of increased value. Why were the aforementioned documents not used?

Daniel Niță:

- I came from Romania, from Arad, a city affected by pollution time and again. I perfectly understand the fears and restraints of the Hungarian citizens regarding potential pollution, similar sentiments also exist in Arad. My question to the representatives of the investment company would be as follows: In case they receive from the Romanian authorities the approvals and authorizations requested by law, will they accept that civil organizations monitor their compliance with the commitments they have entered for the conservation of values? I say this because I do not trust the Romanian authorities to apply the adequate methods of supervision. I am interested if the investment company is willing and open to allow this monitoring activity, performed by the civil societies (not just ecologists).

András Pálffy:

- Good evening, my name is András Pálffy András Pálffy, I am a student. It has been said earlier that in 2000, the Tisza was affected by pollution not just with cyanide, but also with heavy metals, in both cases producing significant environmental and material damage. I would have a question related to this aspect. The representatives of the investment company have underlined in their turn that the pollution with heavy metals represents a serious problem in Roşia Montana, and it is regrettable, that this chapter of the study ordered by them, treating cross border environmental effects, has not been given the attention and the space it deserves. In consequence, I would be interested why the respective chapter only handles cyanide related problems, respectively, why there are no problems of heavy metal pollution treated in the chapter mentioned above?

Györgyi Újszászi:

- Good evening. I would like to launch a question formulated exclusively from the point of view of the civil society. I would like the RMGC to publish the agreement it has signed with the Romanian Government or at least that point of the agreement stipulating, the percentage that is owed to the Romanian Government of the whole income generated by the mining. I would be also interested if, - in case of the closure of any mine – the responsibility for the recultivation and the dismantling of the mine goes to the Romanian government and if not, where it goes to?

Teodóra Dönsz:

- Thank you very much. I am Teodóra Dönsz from the Hungarian Society for the Protection of Nature. In the beginning just two remarks. One: I would like to express my gratitude for the fact that since yesterday, Mr. Ashton's diapositives were translated into Hungarian - I must add however, that if the diapositives representing the dam, respectively the sludge tank had also been translated, this might have avoided a number of misunderstandings that appeared today. Second, regarding the previous answer formulated today by Mr. Ashton: I would like it if, during today's public hearing, there would be no reference made to the members of Alburnus Maior – and I hereby refer to speculations concerning the fact that they speculate regarding the price of the immobile, houses, lands, - since they do not have the chance to react to these allegations. They are not present, they cannot deny or only address these statements, be they true or false. And now my questions. Yesterday we had an interrogative proposal that we received no answer to. Public information regarding the effects upon environment, health and society are elliptic, in English as well as in Hungarian, this is why I think in deed that they are not adequate as a basis for the real evaluation of the compromises proposed by the investment company. I say this since the durable development plan for the community defines the whole population of the intended investment area as a target group, respectively the inhabitants of Abrud and Campeni – however, the many analyses in chapter 4.8.do not refer to any of these communities, so we can ask ourselves, if the some questions with regard to the validity of these analyses and to what extent they are also valid for all the populations implicated. On the other hand: Chapter 14 of the study, respectively nr. 4.6. referring to the risks implied for the health of the inhabitants of Roşia Montana, does not include any data in the section dedicated to the appearance of some acute risk. This is why, I think it cannot be stated that - I quote – “following the improvement of the environmental conditions in Roşia Montana we can expect the improvement of the health and the medical condition of the population”. What is there to be brought to the support of this affirmation if there is no measurable basis of reference? Thank you.

Eugen Gurzău:

- I am a specialized doctor, my field being Environmental Protection; I am also a member of the Professional Association of Medics in Romania. I have worked in Hungary, for the elaboration of several projects regarding environment and health. As concerns health: I have evaluated it with the help of some specialists I have been collaborating with. They will follow every step necessary in the evaluation process carefully. My colleague represents the Institute for Public Health in Bucharest and therefore she perfectly knows the stages that require a continuous preoccupation. I would like to make two comments regarding the feasibility study. The effect of the extraction establishment on the surrounding population is not a subject for discussion in the context of cross border effect as long as the locations where threshold values

for the environmentally damaging activities are signaled. Secondly, I would like to answer the question formulated by the lady who stated that there are risks to health - although, I repeat, this is not an organic part of the feasibility study as a cross border study. I have evaluated these risks, those to health, and we have come to the conclusion that these risks cannot be considered to be acute, since no people have been signaled to fall ill according to these risks. This all is a part of specialized medicine and we cannot speak of illnesses or diseases that are not yet described in the special literature nonetheless invent them as such. All acute or chronic diseases that we have evaluated in the respective region are present in a study within the geographic, informative evaluation. We have researched the distribution of illnesses in the indicate region and this has led us to a very important conclusion: The state of health of the inhabitants of Roşia Montana is much more precarious than that of the populations from the Roşia Montana vicinity. If we study the frequency of the illnesses in the whole of Romania or the county of Alba, I can answer all those who came here from Romania and asked me this, that during the evaluation it was not the number of patients that was considered, but the number of diseases. This is how such an amazing conclusion can be reached, that 2000 diseases mean more than 20 thousand patients and I must add - to continue the statement that I have just made, that in Romania there is more than one official registry, and this gives me the occasion to make three essential statements from this point of view. Demographic indicators show that - as concerns life expectancy, mortality rate and birth rate - the corresponding data represents the smallest values as compared to the other villages in the area. This is the case if we draw a comparison with the data collected in the county of Alba, i.e. Romania. The conclusion of the almost 200 pages of study performed in this sense would be that: the current state of health of the inhabitants of Roşia Montana is weaker - based on data from all the public health registries - than that of the population of neighboring populations, that of the inhabitants of this county, or the country as a whole.

Miklós Antal:

- Good evening, I am Miklos Antal, the leader of the ecological circle from the Polytechnic Economic Science University in Budapest. In case of such an investment, because of its monumental character, a person with a global thinking must also consider those extrinsic expenses that appear during the actual concrete investment, as for example costs regarding the production of the used materials, of the consumed energy, fuel. It must be considered that the carbon dioxide released into the air will not be neutralized by anyone and this must also be referred to in a study of feasibility. Another essential question that has not been addressed yet - and this is where I would like to address the politicians - can be formulated as follows: Why do we need precious metals? It is well known that - on the basis of statistic data in this sense - the greatest consumer of gold is the jewellery business. I believe it to be a common responsibility of Hungarian and Romanian politicians to try and reduce this gold consumption. I also believe that - just as in the case of natural fur worn as a clothing article - the wearing of gold and silver jewellery should be declared socially inadmissible, since this would lead us a step into the right direction and not by means of some investments, that can hardly be justified, or not at all from the point of view of the environment. Thank you.

Noémi Nemes:

- Let's return from astronautics to gold mines that pollute the environment with cyanide. I would like to make an observation before my 2 questions. At the beginning of this public hearing we were able to hear a very interesting presentation of a project, at the end of which we were told that this project would have a

tremendously positive effect on the environment. One of my favorite statements from this presentation can be found in chapter 65 art 4, stating that one of the most beneficial effects of the project would be those upon the aquatic environment. I would like to remove a misunderstanding, since the gold mine at Roşia Montana, of the Mindvest Deva company has the legal obligation to rehabilitate the environment. As far as I know, the Romanian Government has already allocated sums of money in this sense and the Ministry of the Environment has already transferred a significant amount of money to the company that manages the gold mine, so that it can fulfill its legal obligations. I think it deplorable that RMGC embellishes its project by something it is obliged to do, according to the applicable Romanian legislation. If someone from the specialized Romanian Ministry were here, I would like to ask him / her about what sum of money we are talking, if it has already been transferred or not, i.e. if the recultivation period has started or not? Since this person is not here I must continue with my questions. The most sensible point of the RMGC project is the deprivation of the people of their land. My friends in Roşia Montana also have some land exactly at the location where the sludge tank is designed to be constructed. Mr. Ashton used the expression "design around" – I do not know what exactly he means by this, but I think they want to design something around that location, that is, to surround the land of my friends with the sludge tank. I would like to ask how this is possible, what is the solution to this end? One more question. We all heard how perfectly the mining project will respect the Mining Waste Directive, but there was nothing said of the other directives in the field, as for example, the one regarding Waste Deposits. This Directive was implemented into the Romanian legislation, by Government Order No. 349/2005, so in 2005 in Romania there was this provision, that no sludge tank could be built in the buffer area of river bases - and it must be said that the water bases for Abrud is in the buffer area - on cracked ground rock - and the study of feasibility recognizes that the ground rock of the Cerbului Creek valley is full of such cracks – respectively such an establishment cannot be near some natural treasures and cultural vestiges, so there are three elements which would interdict the construction of a sludge tank in this location. The question would be: Where does RMGC take the courage from to break such an important European regulation? Thank you.

Zoltán Toplak:

Good evening. I believe this interesting debate will be enough to satisfy some professional hunger, respectively to extinguish some nervousness in some people. We were able to find out that a single smoked cigarette contains more cyanide than the allowed value, according to your provisions, with regard to the load that the environment can be subjected to. Passing over the professional matters, I would like to ask Mr. Ashton an emotional question. Did you ever, hypothetically imagine yourself and the environment you live in, and are bound to, to be subject to such an investment? I do not say this because I consider myself to be injured, but I think Irish pride would not allow it. But there is not only Irish pride on this world, there is also Romanian pride, Hungarian pride and many other nations are proud of their own past. So I do not think the green light should be given, by no means to such an investment, that primarily promotes the interests of the investor. Or is it that this investment must be allowed at the cost of demolishing some churches, of their sinking under water, of the destruction or not of some cemeteries? I would like to receive an answer to the question: Is there in your opinion any balance between such an investment and the loss of values of such nature? I have seen a documentary in Hungary called - if I well remember it- *The New El Dorado*. The events and existential situations in this documentary affected me deeply on an emotional level. The people in the movie were subjected to some aggressive pressure – harassment, psychological influence – in a manner that was a reminder of the similar methods of

the communist party. Do you agree to such means of conviction and if yes, can you identify yourself with them?

Csaba Haranghy:

- I am Csaba Haranghy and I think it is fair to present the declaration I made today and than present my question. As the general manager of the greatest drinking water supply company in Hungaria, respectively as a chief of the Department for Water Supply with the Union of Community Farms in Hungary, as well as a member of the board of directors of the International Farming Union, I think that I must express my concern. I am convinced that the gold mine project for Roşia Montana, 400 km away from the Hungarian border, represents a hazard for the Romanian and Hungarian aquatic habitats that cannot be evaluated yet. The community farms situated along the affected rivers are responsible for the water supply to several million people, this is why they see it as their main target to protect the environment. The attention must be drawn to the importance of water in our region, upon the consequences of the irreversible pollution of environment and water. The plan to extract silver and gold from Roşia Montana can be applied on the bases of a technology based on cyanide, which will damage the landscape around the mine and will seriously prejudice the purity of the aquatic habitats in Romania and Hungaria - especially in the Mures and Tisza region – with a negative influence even on the waters of the lower Danube. A natural question follows: Is the profit that the investor estimates for this business balanced with the dangers of a gold mine continuously functioning for a period of 17 years, respectively can it be reported or not, to the investment that is necessary in view of the risk diminution? The pollution of the waters of the Tisza, produced 6 years ago on a much smaller scale than what we are now talking about has caused damage to the aquatic fish habitat of the river that could not be remedied until today, but these would probably only be minor damages in comparison with the ones possible in Roşia Montana. Lately we have been able to test on our own skin what it means to have the water affected by pollution. Fortunately they have been rare and temporary negative events, produced as a sequel of some exceptional meteorological conditions. However, the situations encountered were enough to draw our attention to the fact that our country needs protection of its natural treasures to a greater extent and that we must keep the environment we live in intact. In every day life we constantly charge our environment, even unintentionally with chemicals that can endanger our natural treasures also on a long term. It is the more important, that all those who responsibly think of water supply make themselves heard so that we may avoid a risk factor upon nature that might have irreversible effects. IT is due to this cause that I made the respective declaration, acknowledging that the water basis - in this form, respectively if there were a juridical approach to the subject, a lack of ethics in my opinion – cannot adapted to these limiting conceptions and to the international agreements invoked As environmental pollution however it refers to them in a very high measure and I would like to ask Mr. Ashton not to treat my question emotionally - we have never met, he would have no reason to - it is a question I feel the need to ask, referring to specialized works treating the subject of damages. I ask him because, on the one hand, the theme mentioned is in tight connection with this field and on the other hand, our co nationals, most of them Hungarian speakers know us better, myself as well as the company, from this side of ours, although in Romania we have received some decoration for being able to help as a company several times in the restoration of water supply and for drinking water supply during natural catastrophes. This is why I dare to request, and not only because I have an international professional certificate in the field, the right that our opinion be recognized as being somewhat worthy in connection with this subject, that is the reconstruction of the water network, destroyed by catastrophes. As you have mentioned yourself, in a

very professional manner, in the presentation as well as in the answers you formulated, - defining the notion somewhat vaguely,- there is no 100 % safety in this field, so you have very wisely used expressions as "Best Available Technology" and you have shown a real preoccupation for leakage, so you have not adopted that unprofessional attitude according to which the situation to be produced represents the highest degree of technical security. You talked of some secondary means of protection, but already in this case, you have not used some of the terminology correctly: The term "redundancy" was repeatedly used, e.g. also in respect of the transversal section of the protection dam – I you could project your diapositives of that now, it would help me very much in what I have to say. Redundancy means that there also is a second identical element. As a number, this is true. You will see very well however, that it is not redundancy, since this second dam is only destined for the collection of water leakage - its dimensions also show us that, and in view of this last aspect, we should consider that in case of the second element, the redundant one, there should be a dynamic force effect. And this one does not exist in case of the second dam, but this is not the essence of our concerns here. I will address now the essence of my questions, the damage plan: We agree that this is part of the study, but with a very small relevance. But we must agree that, however small a chance there would be in this respect, the damage plans must be properly elaborated. Another basic principle of this profession is that - as the English say – the damage plans must always be drawn up considering the "worst case". If I were you and I would be responsible for the functioning of several mines, I would appeal to these existing plans and I would make them available to the public. We would be more relaxed than and it is certain that the other plans would also be easily adapted. I do believe that such plans must not be elaborated by exaggerating the number of pages but, accepting what you said, I think that in the current case, there is a convincing material of 137 pages/ Reading it however I was not convinced, because although it includes enough risk assessments – it is no damage plan, the latter having more the character of a scenario. Stated within it: If there is a certain negative element produced, the colleague X must perform a certain action, the colleague Y must do the other, the location A must be informed, the additional equipment B must be available, etc. In the case of our company, the Community Management of the Capital, this damage plan had about 1500 pages. In this respect situations of dam break must certainly be included into the calculation, as well as an outage in installation functioning, fire, explosion, etc. However the greatest risk is in my opinion, the human factor, and in case of your project also, this is why this factor must also be discussed. Except for the omission of the "worst case" principle, the other wrongful approach is in setting the number of the affected locals (you have mentioned this yourself and I hope you will correct it, since we have noticed a positive attitude, with regard to the supervision. It can be said, that it is possible that the primary drinking water source for 6000 persons is affected, but in a secondary plan this refers to several million people and the according risks are greater on Romanian Territory as they are on Hungarian. On resigned question might be this: Why is this aspect not discussed more directly by the local experts? And there, the protection of the eater base might be endangered with regard to the main river, along the Danube and up to the Black Sea. It is indicated that there is (with regard to the plans) a preoccupation in this respect- this referring to that what is called in Mathematics the Game Theory, thus something to be modeled. I also do not believe the approach fair according to which these matters must be clarified at the procurement of the functioning approval. This aspect largely relates to the logistics of environmental protection and I think that the elaboration of the plan needs less energy than the constant postponement of things. Thank you and I will continue to wait for that reassuring treaty about the avoidance of potential damages.

Alexandru Ozunu:

- Good evening. My name is dr. Alexandru Ozunu and I am a teacher in the field of environmental protection and risk assessment, as well as the Director of the Regional Centre for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents in Cluj. In our line of work, we analyze emergency situations and catastrophes. I also work within the ISPRA research centre, an EU organization. I handle the prevention of great catastrophes within the Central and East European Stability Pact. One month ago, on July 25th I was in Budapest where I attended a meeting in the company of your colleagues, regarding emergency situations. I wanted to illustrate by this aspect the fact that we must approach the prevention and handling of catastrophes responsibly. We are in Hungaria, a Member State of the EU, to which Romania also aspires; this is why some EU directives must be respected. I would start by mentioning the Seveso Directive, that has not been mentioned until now. For Hungaria as a Member State of the EU, the provisions of this Directive are valid. In Hungaria there are about 40 establishments of high risk, respectively 60 establishments of low risk. The expert of your country has spoke before us today acknowledging great responsibility. We must do everything in our power to make sure of the security of our citizens. (ISPRA for example functions within the Office for Citizen Protection). Concerning the project discussed here, I would say that it is a Seveso project. In short I can also refer to the Treaty (manual) for Damage Resolution that you have mentioned for the emergency situations. I am trying to simplify what I said, because I know there are not many Seveso Specialists in the country. In 1976, in Seveso, a ioxide pollution occurred. The greatest problem then was that the population was informed about the production of the accident only 10 after the event. Only then did the experts draw the attention of the authorities to it, who in their turn informed the population.

I have mentioned all this in connection with Seveso, just because it foresees the elaboration of an interior emergency plan as well as an exterior one. Only if these are ready can we speak of plans referring to the prevention of accidental pollution that our colleague previously talked about. In our case, there is the prevention plan for the avoidance of accidental pollution, because it was solicited. The law foresees that such a plan must be elaborated in such a way as to be operational, respectively, that it can be used in the indicated situation. We have already drawn up this plan, and now we are working – according to the applicable legislation – on the internal emergency plan - since there was a Command Centre established for handling emergency situations. Local and regional authorities apply the emergency plan to the exterior according to the existing legislation just as this also happens in Europe. If I have not been clear enough, we can also approach the details of this emergency plan that we started to talk about.

Sándor Fehér:

- My regards to all those present. I am Sándor Fehér and I wish to intervene as a private (physical) person. I do not believe that we can only speak here about professional and specialized matters, since this is a case of most clear destruction of nature and the disappearance of many buildings considered to be architectural monuments as well as many houses, affecting many villages For several centuries now gold has stood at the bases of some immense damage due to human greed. I consider any debate and consultation regarding this aspect to be unserious, because nobody has a right to legally justify such a nightmare intervention which would crush everything in its way, just for the sake of material interests. I respectfully ask the implicated Governments to do all that is necessary so as to keep this beautiful country intact. I do not solicit an answer. Thank you for the possibility to speak.

Dénes Szabó:

- I am Dénes Szabó and I would like to formulate some questions regarding the explosive materials that would be used. What happens if the explosive storage explodes - which, according to the description- is pretty close to the sludge tank – what would be the intensity of the vibrations produced by this unfortunate event and what would be the effect of these vibrations on the sludge tank? On the other hand: Except for the grass and the three trees that we see in this picture, what other animal life will repopulate the area during its recultivation? Finally I would like to invite the members of the RMGC to a glass of water from the reserve of the accumulation tank, which, according to their information is toxic to a very small extent, concerning the cyanide sludge, to have the pleasure of sharing together the same water. Thank you.

Ágnes Hajtman:

- From the evaluation of the water state there is something missing, at least we did not find anything there in this respect - the indication of the amounts of nitrate, ammonia, chlorine, currently present in the surface and ground water on site, respectively the signaling of the amount of organic composites and radioactive materials etc. in these waters. In this situation, how can the initial state be re-established, the state preceding the investment? If this data exists in fact, adding the data about the cyanide, that we have mentioned very often today – I would like to see only the table offering a clear perspective upon the basic state, the one before the actual performance of the investment. At the beginning of today's debate only, we have been told that there are discussions on their way with 80 organizations of the civil society and at the end of the day we find out that from 18 such organizations 5 have confirmed their interest. I would be curious which these five organizations in contact with you are, from the few tens of thousands of such organizations in Romania? Also I would be interested – as the vice president of a very important environment protection organization in Hungary - how you imagined the consultations with civil societies in Hungary, since we are available with pleasure to take part in these discussions. Naturally, the investor may consider that he has fulfilled his legal obligations once this public hearing took place, so in this case there is another question. The churches in Romania, among them the Orthodox Church, have firmly stated in 2003 that they are not disposed to any concession in the matter of the church endangered by this project. Now, by a stylistic “smoke bomb” that is at least incorrect, Mr. Ashton has said repeatedly, that since then there was another opinion formed in this matter. What is this opinion and where can it be consulted by the public? I would be very interested to know what the fate of the church in Corna would be, in the shadow of the sludge tank. It is a significant difference, I can tell you, between the fact that you mention that you intend to build a sludge tank of the size of 367 football fields, instead of one of the size of 450 of them. So I ask: What precisely is there in the sludge? Because I suspect that eventually we will find out that in reality it is as beneficial as medicinal water, or therapeutic water, isn't it? I would be very happy if you could deny everything that has been said in the beginning of your project, i.e. that it is beneficial to the whole region of 8000 people. I do believe that for this immense sum of money that the project implies, there would be other possibilities, more economic ones, to employ those 8000 people in the region. So if it is about 8000 potential employees, meaning, together with their families, maybe over 20 thousand people - then I would be interested- according to the words of the expert in health problems - just in order to know the fundamental state before the investment, what was the health of the Roşia Montana population three years ago? Maybe it was not the most precarious one in Romania. And I am thinking here especially of the negative influence of stress on the health. In this case it is indeed

not a matter of cross border pollution, but one of human solidarity. I would also like to know weather, in case such a catastrophe ever occurred in Hungary, if our Romanian friends would show up in great numbers to our aid, to prevent such an investment. Regarding to this aspect, I would like the ones referred to, to solicit as much information as possible from the Hungarian Government, if they think there is something wrong here. We believe, that there are several more establishments with a high industrial degree of risk than the 40 mentioned, this is why we think that the Hungarian Government should be constrained to act in all the possible situations. And my last question: Does this autumn flower (*Colchicum autumnale*) already have leaves in June?

Zsuzsa Szabó:

- Good evening, my name is Zsuzsa Szabó, I am an agronomic engineer specialized in environmental management. I would have something to say to the haughty lady from Romania who spoke in Hungarian. I would like her to think about the fact that, although the company does employ now, in 17 to 20 years it may leave the area, destroying these working positions, leaving the village exploited and its inhabitants with no employment. It is a simple observation that I have made, but it is well worth thinking about. You speak all the time of acceptable threshold values, but I believe there is no such thing in environmental protection. Equally, all the time you talk of compensation, but I believe that nature cannot be compensated for, in case for example a flora or fauna completely disappears. Nature cannot be bought, like people can. And another observation addressed to the Romanian colleague responsible for the conservation of biological diversity. She criticized the two British colleagues who have performed an evaluation study in the area in 2006 and have found 8 species of orchids, 6 of which being on the "red list" as protected. The respective colleague stated that the two British experts do not know the biological diversity in Romania. It is possible that this may be true, however I do believe that the two experts would recognize the 6 species on the "red list" also on the basis of graphic representation, realizing that they really exist in that area. You said that immediately after closing the mine, you will begin with the recultivation of the area – and re-establish its original state. I would like to ask you, how did you imagine achieving this goal regarding flora and fauna? The birds that leave the area in the meantime, you will bring back one by one, respectively, you will replant all the flora trampled over and destroyed until then? This aspect should be subject for thought. We have discussed about borders, water, people, respectively catastrophes caused by cyanide, but we have not yet talked about the damage provoked by trampling, by noise pollution and air pollution. The study should also analyze these aspects. Thank you.

Balázs Tömöri:

I would like to add some words to John's statement according to which we use chlorine to clean (purify) the drinking water in Budapest. I do believe that in this case there is another basis of comparison, since we do use chlorine for the purification of drinking water, in the interest of the community, but you however will take the gold from here and take it far away, to Canada, respectively the wealthy shareholders in the whole world. So it is a totally different matter. Please allow me to have a temporary small role in this theatrical representation – I call it this based on the two public hearings in Hungary where John has managed to avoid the answers to professional questions skillfully. John, it seems like your investment project corresponds to all standards, to Romanian legislation as well as the EU directives. Many people you also convince by saying that the chance of a catastrophe caused by cyanide is 1 to 1.000.000 or 1 to 10.000.000 or 1 to 100.000.000. To a certain

extent however, for years now, you did not manage to have the expected results: To gain the support of all the inhabitants of the affected area for your project. You should realize that a mining complex cannot be constructed unless the population in that respective area is behind the project 100 %. This project does not meet with that kind of support. Your publicity yesterday was successful John. You said, at the public hearing in Szeged, that 350 families, members of Alburnus Maior, do not want to sell their property at any cost, because they want their land to go to the possession of real buyers, that offer gold in exchange, but the conservation of the respective land. Since yesterday, since you spoke of these things, 37 intentions of buying this land, from 4 different countries were signaled to me. My actual question is this: How much more money will you waste on gold or PR, respectively, when will you realize that the time has come to give up this project? I would also like to comment on the opinion of the lady from Roşia Montana that I respect, but that is no longer in the room: We heard directly from her, an independent inhabitant of Roşia Montana, that the academic studies of her son are paid for by the RMGC. I hope that the authors of this study, as well as its critics will be more independent (impartial) than the lady I speak of. Thank you very much.

I would add however, also, that the RMGC project has no alternative, since the local authorities do not issue any licenses for any kind of entrepreneurial activity, not for tourism and not for commerce. There is only mining to be done, nothing else. So there is no alternative, but I still do not think you have correctly capitalized the opportunity you have, John.

Zita Zmeskál:

- Hello, my name is Zita Zmeskál I have two questions. The first one was formulated several times today, but without receiving an answer. I ask again: What exactly is meant by the recultivation of waste deposits, what will be the thickness of the material, of land, that will cover the sludge tank, the sterile heaps, what plants will be grown in such places, respectively if after recultivation, toxic residues will be found, i.e. in drinking water, how will they proceed, is there any guarantee, that they will take any action in this view?

The other question I would like to ask is: What happens after the emptying of the sludge tank? Most probably, the respective surface will not be solid. How many years must we wait until the surface of that soil, 600 hectares, will solidify? Thank you.

Róbert Friedrich:

- Good evening. I am a collaborator of the program for the Environmental Protection Organization in Hungary. Earlier, we have heard John giving an example by which some civil organizations enjoy this investment. He has also invited us to see how great this investment will be. Thank you for the invitation, in what concerns me, I have been to Roşia Montana several times, I know the area, I have seen the richness of the habitat so for me there is no need for anyone to convince me by trying to tell me that the area down there is dead, lacking perspective without the investment into the gold mine. Additionally, during these last years I have studied the literature concerning apparent ecological restoration extensively, the tricks that companies and great corporations apply – by means of PR firms – to organize false civil societies to promote the justness and the impressive character of the investments that will take place. There are many techniques in this respect and the ones we could observe also during the two public hearings, when certain questions were not answered. I do not wish to visit you again, because I know what and how it is done down there. And you do a great job at it. And now, some questions and observations.

It has been said that in Roşia Montana only mining has a pst, so it alone has any future. If the RMGC accepted in 2002 the rule that Roşia Montana is a mono-industrial area as part of the plan for local development, and that there is no other economic activity to be performed there which has no connection to mining, therefore not pensions can be opened, no tourist services can be provided, no shops can be opened, so can state that apart from this investment of the RMGC, there is no other possibility. Does the interdiction of any kind of economic activity not countervote the Romanian Constitution or the free entrepreneurial spirit?

We have already heard it 3 times today, that the cyanide will not be deposited in the sludge tank, but in the processing plant, so that what will be there will not be cyanide, but something even more dangerous. I would like to remind you again of the table on page 60 of chapter 4.1. from the study of feasibility, containing all the results of the geo chemical analyses of the sludge deposited in the foreseen tank as to its cyanide content of between 1,13 and 5,15 mg/l. This table also includes the different concentrations of free (wild) cyanide. It would be wise not to try and make us believe that this is such cyanide only appearing in popular fairy tales. These have threshold values and for example in the case of saturated cyanide, and the table says that the threshold value for surface waters is 0,1 mg. If there is a threshold value, and the study in itself shows, that this value is significantly overshot, by what is inside that tank, do not make us believe that this is not toxic cyanide. Thank you.

I would like to continue with a reference to another problem in the feasibility study. If a dam break were to occur, than the pollution reaching the Hungarian border would have a concentration of 1,3 mg/l. To the support of this affirmation you also produce a table and the preliminary calculations regarding this sum are nowhere to be found. I cannot help but wonder how on earth you did come to these results? And 1,3 means 13 times the threshold value. Based on this data I can say that the study of feasibility has many flaws, not including at least that environmental data, that is mandatory for a study of this type. It does not offer any answers regarding the potential effects of the investment on the environment and these answers we have not received from the other 2 public hearings either. As a consequence, in my opinion, this investment should not be authorized. Thank you.

Sándor Egri:

- Good evening. Please allow me to greet Tibor Kocsis, the director of the movie called "A new El Dorado" This movie has been mentioned so often and has been accused by the members of Alburnus Maior appearing in the film, that it distorts the facts and does not represent the reality. We think, that this movie is about the reality and except for the emotional connotations show us Roşia Montana and its inhabitants in a manner that is dear to us. I would like to solicit again that image of Roşia Montana that was shown here many times. This image does not show Roşia Montana as it looks today. On the plateau of the village there are cattle grazing and the people live in that misery that the natural environment allows them. This region is an internal slum in Romania, an area that is confronted with multiple disadvantages, like in Hungary the Tisza Valley. On the shores of the Tisza Lake, 20 years ago, people were proposed to start making a business of rural tourism, they did not understand much and they almost drove the ones with the offers away. In some years however the houses in the villages became crowded with guests, but then January 30th 2000 happened and the polluting wave leaked out of the clearing tank in Baia Mare. In that year, the houses of the villagers received no guest. We just heard the correct formula, saying that this investment means an annual profit of over 1 billion Dollars for the Romanian State. This sum is the equivalent of some 220 billion forint, from which the state could build about 220 km of highway, so this is all the profit for the Romanian state. The question is, if this deserves the sacrifice of a landscape as it is around Abrud and Roşia Montana. The only thing lacking are the

ideas for the development of tourism, also proven by the FânFest festival, organized these last three years, when 10 thousand young people visit the plateau of Roșia Montana. I see that you do not agree with this but we are here to clarify our differences of opinion. The introduction of the presentation referred to the comparison of the projects in Roșia Montana and Baia Mare. I would like to draw your attention to some similarities. The first one refers to the use of cyanide technology, and the second one to the fact that both projects materialized in the valleys of some rivers. These rivers meet in the Tisza and the area is the accumulation area of the Tisza. The catastrophe in Baia Mare has prejudiced (and still does so) the strategic waters in Hungary, Roșia Montana no different. Both gold mines endanger the strategic drinking water reserves of Hungary and Romania. John said that Turda (with one hundred thousand inhabitants) receives drinking water from the Aries and Hungary, the town of Szolnok (120 Thousand inhabitants) receives its drinking water from a surface water extraction plant. Mining extractions are continuous dangers and this is sadly enough no theory, but fact. If in Baia Mare the catastrophe could take place, it will also do so in Roșia Montana, if the investment materializes. Today, the Tisza valley represents the only European territory where there is a continuous danger of flooding and ecological catastrophe. In Roșia Montana as well as in Baia Mare, a mixed company, foreign and Romanian wants to apply the cyanide technology. The cyanide and heavy metal pollution started from Baia Mare and passed on through Somes and Tisza has cost Hungary 29 billion in damage. It is difficult to express in Forint the moral damage, i.e. the value of the sum spent on publicity in the following years, for tourists to return near the Tisza and how many morbid jokes have been told, like: I would like a fish soup, but not from fish from the Tisza. Neither the feasibility study, nor the damage plan, nor any other evaluation can contain the dimensions of the damage (inestimable) that could hit Romania and Hungary in case of a catastrophe at Roșia Montana. Previously you just formulated what the mines mean to you. We know what it will mean for a portion of 500km down the Mures to the Danube and to the Black Sea. In the EU there is the principle of "the polluter pays", this however could not be applied when the Hungarian state sued TransGold and the first sentence issued in May, because prior to this, in spring already, TransGold reported bankruptcy and the company was dissolved. In the report there is an inexistent company that cannot be requested to pay damage, it cannot be a part of a trial, cannot be executed, respectively no sentence can refer to it. The solicitation for 29 billion forint of the Hungarian State was not paid by anybody since February 2000 and nobody will ever pay it. This is why yesterday I received no answer to my question regarding the fact that the shareholder of 80% of RMGC and the New Mond Company declared bankruptcy two weeks ago in Uzbekistan. The choreography of this procedure is already well known. Those who spoke before me have emphasized environmental protection, protection of cultural treasure and I would add on that same list, the protection of our rivers. We do not wish for the Valley to continue leading their life in this immeasurable misery, we would like it however if the habitat along these rivers were to remain alive, as well as the people and that our children live happier. The economic development program proposed by RMGC does not serve the permanent development but exclusively the portfolio of the investors and the Romanian state. RMGC managers should take it into account, that in capitalism there are some investments that do not pay off or that are lost, respectively that there are businesses that crash so hard that not even the sums invested in them can be regained.

According to the specialists of the World Wide Water Council, in the XXI century water becomes a key element, more important than the energy sources. Surfaces with waters become determining geo political factors. The role of Hungary in the European Union might grow just because it is considered a great power as concerns sweet water. We heard today some 2/3 examples regarding the possible risks. Until

September 11th 2001, the Ministry of defense and the US Government stated that the risk of the USA being attacked from outside its borders was zero. And when two planes crashed into the twin towers of the WTC and a third one into the pentagon building the moment came where they could no longer state that, since the risk of an attack from outside just reached 100%. If in Roşia Montana the cyanide technology is applied, a similar thing will happen (I must state that not mining is the problem, it is the gold and silver that preoccupy us because it lies in the Tisza valley). In case RMGC gives up the project, there will be another company arriving but we must thank the RMGC for making us realize the importance of keeping our strategic water resources. Thank you.

Ildikó Háry:

- The scenario has many flaws and it seems to me like we are expected to solve the problem. All the time we are asked for new information and help with regard to the Directives and the opportunities there are to find solutions to the persisting problems. It is possible that not the company lies, as you have said and that you have thought of us too. I don't know of anybody who has not provided us with enough information. I returned to Roşia Montana 3 month ago and I found species of fish that are protected in Hungary. I do not know why only protected animals should be saved. I do not know why it should be important that a whole landscape and mountain slope be destroyed by surface mining. Next to the first column we have seen the image of a person washing gold: This could be the perfect attraction for tourists. I do not find in the feasibility study the indication of those acid/ base reactions that will take place on the ground of the sludge tank. I do not know whether you are aware of what happens down there, respectively what pH the sludge in that area will have and I have not found any reference concerning the solvability. If I am well informed the tank would have a high content of sulphur. Acid leaking takes place when the ore comes in contact with the water and the air. The pH value of the water can continuously change. This is why it is very important that the information regarding the acid leaking is made public. If the supervision system signals that there is a leakage of polluted ground water due to the sludge tank - please note that there is a fountain in the area of the tank, and outside it - what will the responsible ones do? They will eventually empty the tank or maybe they will isolate it after all.

If the dam does not take the pressure, why do they not want to make it out of stronger, thicker material and more safe, or why do they not choose to construct smaller tanks? Now at this third public hearing we have heard for the first time that there is the possibility of the sludge tank not being built in Capeta Valley, but that there are alternative locations for it. The pressure conditions can continuously change I do not know if this has been taken into account or not. My question concerning transport: You said that it was difficult coming to Hungary in your jeep; what risks would the traffic in the area of the cyanide cisterns involve. On the other hand: If there were a problem in the plant producing the mix of sludge and explosives, what would happen to the tank, since it is only 600 m away from the ore processing plant, respectively 3 km from the nearest populated area. Concerning the cultural treasure it may well be that its conservation would have not been necessary, had you not purchased all those lands. The rest I will tell John personally, but I have a present for him in exchange. We have a bank that has a visitors centre and I propose that John play around in this centre and not in Roşia Montana.

Elemér Balogh:

- My name is Elemér Balogh, I am a Hungarian lawyer and journalist living in Germany. This is the first case in which international provisions are respected for an

investment of this size. These provisions were the subject of a controversy in case of the investment in Baia Mare. Graver yet: A situation in which Hungary gets no compensation, because the company reports bankruptcy. This is a fact that should be prevented. Actually, every country authorizing an investment should assume the responsibility for the possible grave damage. This is because the company can become bankrupt, disappear, the damage remains and the state claims not to be responsible. This condition should be ensured on the bases of international regulations and the negotiations for the accession to the EU can offer a base in this sense. Industrial use of gold is applied in a very amount in comparison with the world's gold resources. There are several locations where gold can be extracted without any significant damage to the environment and secondly there are huge stocks of gold in the world, ever increasing stocks, since they cannot only be found in the basements of national banks but also in the bank deposits of private persons. Concerning the environmental risk: first of all, even if the possible produced damage could be recuperated, nothing will ever be the same. The most important thing would be a general evaluation of the problem. The production of a material is desired here, that needs a huge industrial investment and risks of environmental pollution...it should be decided what the interest of the people is. Energy is used on useless things and there is no energy left for important things. Decisions should be thus made on the bases of superior criteria and thus many problems would be solved. In this case it is only speculation. If tomorrow the price of gold drops by 60 % from the current one, the investor would realize that the mining extraction of gold is not so good after all and the problems would be solved. So this is a superior criterion.....

János Gerle:

- I am an architect and a member of the party "A living chain for Hungary". During the time I have spent here I could observe the drama - well known to me - of public hearings: We were able to ask our questions and received exceptionally well elaborated and professional answers. In spite of this fact, the ones asking the questions feel that still there is something wrong and I do not believe that this feeling will be de-energized tonight. In this respect there is in fact a fundamental difference between some conceptions about the world. The people asking questions believe, that this is not the way we should be living, we should not be preoccupied with investments and the fact that gold can be sold is not a reason is not reason enough for work to be prepared with such professionalism, not even in case this would result in a number of advantages to the environment. I do not think this difference of mentality can be annulled. We think the world stands before a catastrophe. We must confront with more problems instead of having the time to meditate upon the way that in 20 years time this clearing tank will be rehabilitated. Mankind must consider totally different problems. If this is the way things are, this investment should not be initiated.

Dr. Dezső Bódi:

- I will only formulate some observations as a private person. I am an engineer specializing in blowing furnaces, expert in this field. I only want to refer to the technological questions, more precisely to the ones related with the extraction of the gold ore. My first question is addressed rather to the Hungarian part, since I am not aware of the Romanian regulations: Why is there no qualification study for the technology applied in the feasibility study, although it should appear there? I participated in more public hearings and unfortunately I have a rather negative experience in this field because all these kind of discussions are rather disorganized and usually there is no detailed professional conclusion drawn from them I do not

know if the minister has previously formed a specialized committee previously or not, if it has handed in the material to experts for debate – anyhow, these things would be useful. Some months ago I have sent my observations regarding the extraction of gold ore from an area in Slovakia to the Minister but I have not received any answer. It would be great if experts could also state their opinions, even in a reduced circle. The representatives of my generation, with an experience of over 50 years are not present. I do respect the young ones, but they lack the experience.

I would like to address my questions to the investor; I do not expect an answer. Point 8.2. of the Romanian documentation refers briefly to the technology used for the extraction of gold ore. This procedure misses the recycling of cyanide. I am familiar with the specialized literature where the so called CIP methods with active carbon are used, where the regeneration of the cyanide takes place at the same time with the electrolysis. I can see that the study also refers to a detoxification installation but there is no mention about where cyan is being lost. In the description of the water treatment I can see that lime is added to it, but nothing more concrete. If cyanide is not recycled, even if I only take into account half of the amount of 300 tons of gold, even from this process there are 150 tons of cyan resulting.

On the other hand: Even if the sterile is detoxified – I do not know by what means, but nevertheless, if it is cleared - how stable will this material be? Does it not deteriorate in time? We have talked about the possible introduction of Mercury to the production. We know that in ancient times it was only by means of mercury, that gold would be obtained from ore, the cyan technology only appeared at the end of the 1800's being modern but dangerous at that time. What happens to the mercury that remained in the area since the time of the ancient Romans? If the material in today's production is cleared and separated, is not the result organic mercury? It is well known that organic mercury is extremely toxic. In the summary I read about the water treatment, that the water purification plant is in project phase. I have designed such an installation myself for the acid purification of mine water. In this process, a mud is generated, that is only 10 % solid matter. What happens to the mud?

Gold and silver are dissolved in a complex form of sodium-cyanide. Where will the cyanide combined with silver and gold go? Since it is not recycled. In some more modern plants in Southern Africa, cyanide is recycled in the case of electrolysis and it is reducible.

In the case of electrolysis the combined cyanide is recuperated and re-used for the dissolution of gold?

I do not speak of washing - I speak of electrolysis, cyanide recuperation.

Zsolt Szegfalvi:

I have not yet met John personally, he does not know in what projects I participated and a member of what organizations I am. To speed things up, you can give me your answer after my questions. Today was a successful show, but we should look to the perspective. What you related had three participants not too long ago: the first is RMGC, attacked from two sides: by Alburnus Maior and Greenpeace. If I may, I would ask what is the profit and all the benefits of Alburnus Maior and of Greenpeace and why RMGC fights so hard for the realization of this project. From those stated by John it results that you fought for the creation of jobs and the cultural heritage for the people there. Yet on the other hand there is the profit of 1 billion. You asked us why we could not believe what you said. I will explain it to you. We live in a world today that was created by companies whose top well dressed employees have told people that this investment serves their interest. Profit oriented

companies have brought us to this situation. The NGO's fight for the defense of some small parts yet untouched. Might I request the image of Roşia Montana again? John has invited us to check whether Roşia Montana really looks like this. I just came back from there on Sunday. To the affirmation of him taking our hand and showing us the territory I must reply that we are already adults, capable of expressing our own opinions and of making independent decisions for the future. If we look at this image, we can notice that it is not manipulative at all. From what perspective should we look at the place? In the forefront we can see the mine and in the background, small scattered houses. How can we talk like that of human fates and environment? If you want to, John, we can provide you with pictures showing the real situation in Roşia Montana. This is pure manipulation.

My concrete questions are: Whom can we believe – that man paid by a company with a 1 billion profit, or the one working for Alburnus Maior who has left his previous life aside in order to fight for these people. Who would you believe?

What warranties does the company offer? From your presentation we have learned that recently there were 20 employees dismissed from leading positions for not doing their jobs. Sadly, the demission of directors for environmental damages occurred or for not doing their jobs is a frequent exercise. But the damage to the environment still remains. I am very afraid that this will also happen in the future.

I would like to add two more things. You said you were not interested if in Roşia Montana it will be a gold mine or a shoe factory constructed. These being the words of an environmentally concerned man. These affirmations are dictated by profit. It is absolutely regardless where the money comes from; the important fact is that it keeps coming. The discussion has become a rather personal one, but I want to draw the attention that there has not been any reproachful remark to this person until now, with the exception of one, when, in a public hearing, the representative of the mine called a person stupid when he was addressed a question. We may not express our opinions as elevated as you do, but we are here to tell our opinions. How much you have convinced us? There were pretty many numbers but there were also contradictions between them. You said you have answered every question truthfully. I do not know how truthfully you can answer my question.

He has not answered the question: Who would you believe, a person paid by a company with a billion dollar profit, or one laying his/ her heart, soul and existence on the line. RMGC is not a company involved in the protection of the environment, so it can hear the opinions of the NGO's regarding the protection of the environment. This is our life.

John Kavawagh:

My first question is connected to the transport of the cyanide from the station and following the trucks by satellite, does it refer to images being transmitted by satellite? What happens in this remote monitoring system? A basic point for the sale of the project was the support given to economic development. Please tell me, if in 50 years the gold is gone and you go back to Ireland, what remains for the people in Roşia Montana? The project foresees trainings, programs support in opening businesses, but what happens if after the mine is closed, public lay off will begin. Thank you.

Krisztian Szlavov:

- Good evening. I would like some answers to questions that have been talked of very little. A first nervous point is the one regarding water management: We have not received any answer regarding the fact that the huge amount of water, how it will be provided, what purification technology will be used and what water treatment plants

will be set up. In the project, the improvement of water quality is mentioned. How do you imagine this will happen? The sterile used for the construction of accumulation dams might produce acid. How can you prevent this process or neutralize the acid? I participated to FânFest and I could admire the monuments built on the company property. I consider them to be in a high state of degradation, it had not seemed to me like anybody made any effort to their preservation. Is this due to the fact that the investment has not been initiated yet or are they doomed to continuous degradation? After the rehabilitation of the area what species of flowers and plants, and what animal species will be colonized, to what extent you will re-establish the original eco-system. Thank you.

Zoltan Csongor Kovacs:

- Good evening. This seems to me to be a normal public hearing. In Cluj Napoca it lasted until 4:30 in the morning and in Bucharest, before my intervention I was first threatened with beating, than with the hospital and the graveyard. I would like to draw some outlines that have seemingly not been discussed. It has been mentioned several times that we should discuss the cross border impact of the effects. In the river Abrud there are many heavy metals, the report, in the chapter regarding the cross border pollution of river waters only makes reference to cyanide components. John said not to drink from the cyanide tank because it contains many heavy metals. Why does he not also mention the heavy metals in the text, referring to the impact on the cross border territory, or why does he not give any arguments for this omission? It has been said many times that the dam is in danger in case of a quake. But we know that 2.5 to 3 km away from the foot of the dam rock shattering explosions will take place. Why is the seismic effect of the blasts not registered in the report.....

No, even surface explosions damage the dam. A mining engineer made a calculation according to which the upper part of a 180 m dam fails in 2/3 proportion to resist to an impact of 68,3 - 100 Hz. For what reason is the effect of the explosions excluded from the impact study? It cannot be that they have no effect at all.

Regarding monuments: In the impact study, the company transfers responsibility for the monuments to a yet not existing foundation. In case the company goes bankrupt or retires who will finance this foundation? We have been criticized for not having been in Roşia Montana and not having listened to their opinions. I have been at Roşia Montana, but it is true they didn't know I might be the representative of an Ecological Organization. They did not convince me. I agree with John, there is no tourism in Roşia Montana, but there are tourists. Only I have brought 150 tourists there this year, not to speak of the 12 0000 young people participating to FânFest last week. I have just seen a huge truck.....

We could see a machine demonstrating to us the possibilities of cyanide transport. I know the Aries Valley, no truck of this size could ever drive there. At the same time, the company boasted of her early plans for rehabilitation and of the fact that this early in the development no other mining company would be preoccupied by it. The impact study in the chapter concerning biological diversity there are only potential species. Nothing concrete. How can biological diversity be restored, if the current situation is unknown.

Kathleen de Roo:

I will address my question to the representative of the Romanian Government. I am a historian specializing in antiquity. Yesterday, at the public hearing in Szeged, I found out from professor Vishy that the first College of Archaeologists in the world, ICOMOS< has proposed several times over the years that Roşia Montana be raised

to the rank of cultural patrimony of humanity. As we know, the Romanian Government already handles this problem. Can we expect a decision in the near future stating whether Roşia Montana will part of humanity's cultural heritage? If yes, to what extent will this affect the planned investment, especially since deep in the Carnic Mountain there are Roman galleries, 2000 years old.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RAISED DURING THE PUBLIC HEARING/DEBATE FOR ROSIA MONTANA PROJECT EIA

Budapesta, 29. 08. 2006

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>My question refers to the fact that this document does not include the damage plan. According to Hungarian legislation, in case of investments of a similar character, such a plan must be developed; I do not know whether the Romanian legislation also foresees such a plan or not. If such a plan is to be developed, when will we get to throw a glance at it? This might be very important from the point of view of the appreciation of the whole project, since, as we have heard before, it is planned to be materialized in an earthquake risk area.</p>	<p>According to legal provision in force [1], an <i>Emergency Preparedness and Spill Contingency Plan</i> has been established (Plan I, vol. 28) whose updated version will be attached to the answer as Annex 5.2.</p> <p>An <i>Internal Emergency Plan</i> will be drawn up before starting operations, in accordance with Government Decision no 95/2003 and Ministerial Order no 467/2005 of the Ministry of Administration and Interior (M.A.I.).</p> <p>The company will provide the necessary information for the drawing up, by the competent local authorities, of the <i>External Emergency Plan</i> (in accordance with Government Decision no 95/2003 and Ministerial Order no 467/2005 of the M.A.I.).</p> <p>The proposed construction of the Corna Dam, intended to contain the tailings, is based on design criteria that comply with Romanian and international standards. These criteria are meant to ensure maximum safety levels during the construction, operational, closure and post-closure stages. They include flood control criteria, safety factors for slope stability and seismic design criteria etc</p> <p>Based on the criteria previously mentioned, the dam has been designed to withstand an earthquake measuring 8 on the Richter scale. No such event has ever occurred on the Romanian territory and it is hard to imagine the mechanism that could cause such an event in the future.</p> <p>The main design elements that ensure the dam's increased safety include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the dam has been designed to retain water resulting from 2 consecutive PMFs; - with each dam rise, a spillway will be constructed to discharge, in a controlled way, the excess water resulting from potential extreme events. This will help to prevent the erosion of the dam's downstream slopes; - the rockfill starter dam has an impervious core and an embankment slope measuring 2H:1V downstream and 1.75H:1V upstream;

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the main dam – the Corna rockfill dam, of centerline construction and downstream slopes measuring 3H:1V; - a drainage system at the bottom of the tailings management facility and a filter layer between the dam rockfill and tailings, to reduce humidity and consolidate the stored material; - a monitoring system set up on the dam’s crest or on its vicinity, to provide timely information regarding potential instability situations, excessive rise of the groundwater in the dam body, excessive increase of the water volume stored in the decant pond; - implementation of a strict Quality Assurance program, during the entire construction period. <p>Under these circumstances, an accident resulting in dam failure is highly unlikely. However, hypothetical scenarios have been imagined, based on the assumption that the technical errors resulting from noncompliance with the construction methodology have led to dam failure. These scenarios represent the worst case scenarios that could be identified, taking into account the technical characteristics of the TMF. The scenarios are presented in detail in Chapter 7, the EIA Report, subchapter 6.4.3, pages 117-121).</p> <p>Referred to subchapters 6.4.3.2 and 6.4.3.6 we like to mention that a new and much more precise and realistic simulation has been subsequently established based on the INCA Mine model, that considers the dispersion, volatilisation and breakdown of cyanides during the downstream movement of the pollutant flow (Whitehead et al., 2006). The new study has been attached to the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study (Annex 5.1).</p> <p>References: [1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Emergency Governmental Ordinance no. 195 /2005 on environmental protection; - Law no. 107/1996- Water Law, amended by Law no. 310/2004 and Law no. 112/2006. - The Order no. 638/2005 of the Ministry of the Environment and Water Management and Order no. 420/SB/2005 of the Ministry of Administration and Interior on the approval of the Regulation regarding the management of emergency situations caused by floods, hazardous meteorological events, accidents involving hydrotechnical structures and accidental pollutions and for the approval of the Framework for the purchase of materials and devices used for protection against floods, winter emergencies and

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>accidental pollution;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Order no 278/1997 of MEWM on the approval of the framework methodology for the drawing up of plans to prevent and fight accidental pollution caused by the use of potentially polluting water; – Government Decision no. 2288/2004 on the approval of the assignment of responsibilities undertaken by the ministries, other central institutions and non-governmental organizations regarding the prevention and management of emergency situations; – The Emergency Governmental Ordinance no 21/2004 on the national management system for emergency situations; – Order no 161/2006 of MEWM on the approval of the standard regarding a classification of surface water quality with a view to assessing the ecological state of water bodies.
<p>The second question concerns the Mining Waste Directive, which, as we have heard, was elaborated after the catastrophe in Baia Mare. This Directive foresees a financial limit. In the event of an accident, a third party – that is, not the company, but a public body – could start by means of this guarantee to remove the damage caused by the accident, to fight the negative effects, respectively to pay damage indemnities and compensations. This is a very important aspect from the point of view of the company, respectively it is an element of the Mining Waste Directive. The according sum must be</p>	<p>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”).</p> <p>In România, 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”).</p> <p>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</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>established by the Ministry of Environmental Protection in Romania and the company deposits it as a guarantee before starting its operations. How large will this sum be? This aspect must not be looked over, since the company must draw up a budget and from the point of view of the business it must know the amount. All those present know that currently Hungaria is implicated in a trial with the Austrian-Romanian company TransGold, for a prejudice of 29 milliards of Forint, after the catastrophe in Baia Mare</p>	<p>mechanisms are 30 April 2007 (ELD) and 1 May 2008 (MWD) – thus before operations are scheduled to begin at Roşia Montană.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>RMGC has retained one of the world's leading insurance brokers, which is well established in România 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 Roşia 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Yet we recognize that with a project as large as that being undertaken at Roşia 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.</p> <p>All insurers and insurance coverage related to the mining operations at Roşia Montană will be in full compliance with Romania's insurance regulations.</p> <p>Detailed financial guarantees are in place, in the form of the 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.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>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.</p> <p>The EFG must be in place to receive an operating permit to begin mining operations. An analysis is underway to determine the EFG required during each year of operation. The minimum amount at the start is expected to be approximately US \$ 25 million and increase from that level annually.</p> <p>Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash deposit; • Trust funds; • Letter of credit; • Surety bonds; • Insurance policy. <p>Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.</p> <p>The following guarantees are provided:-</p> <p>(i) The annual financial guarantee to cover the annual value of environmental rehabilitation works. This guarantee should be at least equal to the highest of (i) 1.5% of the value of the total works provided in the development-exploitation plan or (ii) the value of the environmental</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>rehabilitation works, as provided in the annual works program and the documents included in the feasibility study.</p> <p>(ii) The financial guarantee for final environment rehabilitation works. This guarantee is to be calculated as an annual quota from the value of the rehabilitation works as per the technical program for mine closure.</p>
<p>In the beginning I can tell you, that the great investments into an independent state cannot be stopped, hindered by another independent state, but the Espoo Convention offers a juridical basis for an investigation performed into a neighboring country to take place under the greatest possible security regarding the environment.</p>	<p>Under the Espoo Convention, to which Romania is a signatory, large-scale projects with potential transboundary impact must allow for neighboring nations to raise comments and questions during the permitting process. In the case of the Roșia Montană Project, only Hungary took part in the process and raised questions, which were answered in the EIA study. No other neighboring country has raised a question about the Project. Further, RMGC, as part of its public consultation process, held two public consultation meetings in Hungary as well as 14 in Romania to permit the public to ask questions about the process.</p> <p>We understand and respect the concerns that some Hungarians have raised because of the tragic accident at Baia Mare in 2000, which is one reason why we held public consultations in Hungary as well as Romania. Baia Mare was a disaster that must not happen again. To avoid this type of accident, at Roșia 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 10ppm recently adopted by the EU Mining Waste Directive (2006/21/EC).</p>
<p>The cyanide dissolution method was brought to Europe by Euromines (?), the union of great mining enterprises in Europe, an organization that has sent me an informative document. Such technologies using cyanide are used in the North of Sweden as well as in northern Spain and</p>	<p>In Europe, gold is produced in the following countries: Russia, Spain, Sweden, Finland, France, Bulgaria, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Greece. All of these countries except for Russia are members of the European Union. Gold mining is a thriving industry in the EU, conducted according to high standards of responsible foreign investment using modern mining techniques.</p> <p>The Roșia Montană Project will be conducted in full compliance with Romanian and European law and in accordance with international best practices. It will bring best available techniques (BAT) to Romania.</p>

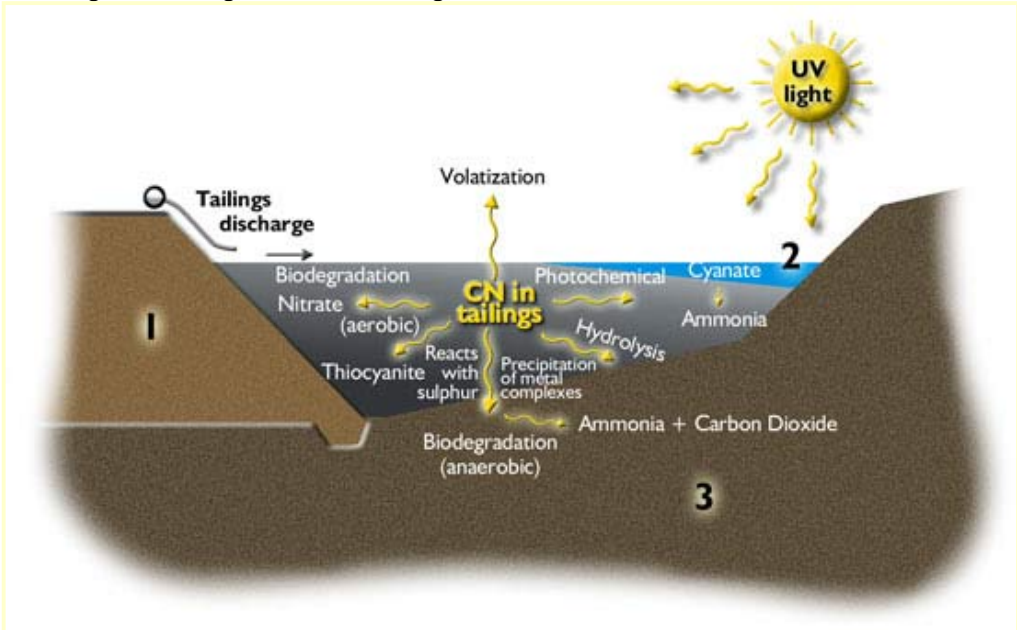
THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>south/western Turkey</p> <p>It is important that the cyanide solvent be neutralized inside the works, and the sterile heap and the sludge tank only contains minimal concentration sludge or liquid. I think the according parameters in this sense are available to the investor as well as to KvVM.</p>	<p>The cyanide mass balance for the process is detailed in Chapter 2 Technological Processes, Section 4.1.3 <i>Industrial Wastewater treatment of the EIA (Report on the Environmental Assessment .(EIA))</i></p> <p>Based on the discharge rate and the concentration, it is estimated that the TMF will receive approximately 97 tones of total cyanide per year. Based on the volume of the pores in the tailings, almost one third of this quantity will be contained by the tailings, and 66 tones/year will be contained by the water in the tailings dam, which will be circulated back into the technological processes.</p> <p>The main quantity of the cyanide will be recovered in the processing plant as shown in Figure 4.1.15 and described in Section 2.3.3, Chapter 4.1 Water of the EIA Report. Even though, there will be a remaining quantity of cyanide. The treated tailings represent the only source of the Project for process residual water. The residual cyanide concentrations found in the treated tailings slurry will have to comply with the EU Directive for mine waste which stipulates a maximum value of 10 mg/L CN_{WAD} (weak acid dissociable). The cyanide will exist as potential pollutant of the surface waters on the plant site and only during the mining phase and for the first one or two years after closure. Modeling of the predicted concentrations in the TMF has shown that treated process plant tailings flow is expected to contain 2 to 7 mg/L total cyanide.</p> <p>Further degradation will reduce the concentrations to below applicable standards in surface water (0.1 mg/l) within 1-3 years of closure. A secondary effect of this treatment is also the reduction of many of the metals which may potentially occur in the process water stream. An assessment of the likely chemical makeup of the tailings leachate, based on testing, is summarized in Table 4.1-18 (section 4.3.), Chapter 4.1 Water, of the EIA report. The below drawing is presenting the complexity of CN degradation processes which are occurring in TMF.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<div> </div> <p>After discharge, the water is circulated back into the process; the decant water in the TMF during the entire period of storage, is subject to passive treatment processes, including natural degradation of the cyanide, hydrolyses, volatilization, photo-oxidation, bio-oxidation, mixing / separation, adsorption, dilution due to rainfalls etc.</p> <p>According to the data sourced during the operation of various mines, different cyanide reduction efficiencies are outlined (from 23-38% to 57-76% for total cyanides and from 21-42% to 71-80% for WAD), depending on the season (temperature).</p> <p>An average 50% decrease of CN_t concentration was considered for the TMF during operations' phase. The Model compiled for the degradation process shows that the cyanide concentration is possible to decrease to even 0.1 mg CN_t/L during the first three years of closure.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>The main part (90%) of the decomposed cyanide (average of 50%) is broken down by volatilization / hydrolysis, as cyanic acid. The mathematic modeling of the cyanic acid concentration in the TMF showed a maximum hourly concentration of 382 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ in comparison to 5000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, the concentration allowed by the Order no. 462 of the Ministry of Environment and Waters' Management.</p> <p>The cyanide used for the ore processing will be handled / stored in compliance with the EU standards and the provisions of the International Code for the Management of the Cyanide (ICMC- www.cyanidecode.org); it will be safely kept on the processing plant site in order to prevent any accidental spillage. The cyanide and its compounds will be subject to INCO detoxification procedure (DETOX) – this procedure is considered the Best Available Technique (BAT) as per BREF document; the process tailings will be discharged into the TMF in accordance with EU Directive 2006/21/CE on the management of mining waste.</p>
<p>I would like to state that it always “sounds good” to refer to the BAT (Best Available Technology) and to European Directives but in Sweden the professional level is much higher than it is in Romania: 14 hours after the production of a catastrophe, the works for the removal of the consequences already begin. It is in vain that we have the best available technology, if we do not have an adequate control of its use and processes – we can therefore do nothing important concerning this problem</p>	<p>In Europe, gold is produced in the following countries: Russia, Spain, Sweden, Finland, France, Bulgaria, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Greece. All of these countries except for Russia are members of the European Union. Gold mining is a thriving industry in the EU, conducted according to high standards of responsible foreign investment using modern mining techniques.</p> <p>The Roşia Montană Project will be conducted in full compliance with Romanian and European law and in accordance with international best practices. It will bring best available techniques (BAT) to Romania.</p>
<p>I would like to criticize the non technical conclusions: on page 26 only one sentence refers to the cyanide employing</p>	<p>A summary description of the tailings processing system, as well as the use and management of the cyanide can be found in the Non-technical Summary, Chapter 9 of the EIA (Report on the Environmental Assesment (EIA)) or detailed in Chapter 2, Technological</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>technology. This is insufficient in order to be able to decide upon the safety of this technology. On the same page, in box 7.3., there are general statements that are only good in order to hide the problems presented by the technology.</p>	<p>Processes, Section 4.1.2.2 The main technological processes.</p> <p>The most efficient and cost-effective process for extracting the gold and silver from ores such as the ones in Rosia Montana is based on full cyanide-leaching of the ore. There are numerous examples of similar ores throughout the world, which require the use of cyanide-based technology for efficient precious metals recovery. The implementation of the cyanide-based technology for gold and silver recovery from the ore in Rosia Montana is based on a detailed testwork program conducted by AMMTEC Limited and AMDEL Limited. The tests were scheduled and reviewed by GRD MINPROC Limited, and later on, the conclusions of the testing program were reviewed and reconfirmed by S.N.C. LAVALIN and AUSENCO. The issuance of the cyanide leaching technology for the ore in Rosia Montana considered the best practices used in Europe and worldwide. The technology for metals recovery by using cyanide leaching in CIL is Best Available Techniques BAT (please see Chapter 3.1.6.2.2 and Chapter 5.2 of the Guidelines of BREF [1] UE Document on BAT for Management ... in Mining Activities, March 2004).</p> <p>The cyanide, in a solid briquette form, will be transported in specially-designed and manufactured isotainers. The cyanide will be dissolved only into the transportation containers, in alkaline solution, sourced from and re-circulated back into a mixing tank. The mixing tank is designed to have enough capacity to store the entire quantity of a transportation container. The cyanide solution, as soon as it is dissolved in the container, will be transferred from the mixing tank into a large volume storage tank.</p> <p>The fine ground ore, resulting from the overflow of the ball mills' cyclones, is transferred to the tank of the feeding pump for the CIL circuit, where it's mixed with cyanide and lime suspension, required to balance the level of pH. The active carbon is added in the CIL tank to support the leaching process and the adsorption of the dissolved metals.</p> <p>The slurry is subject to a leaching process taking place within two parallel rows of 7 CIL tanks each, containing agitators. The size of the CIL tanks is D = 18 m x H = 20 m. The CIL tanks are sized to ensure enough time of contact between the cyanide solution, the ground ore and the active carbon. Sodium cyanide solution may be added in the CIL tanks number 2 and 4 of each row if needed, in order to maintain the required cyanide concentration. The slurry is circulated into the gravitational cyanide-leaching circuit, and the carbon advances continuously counter the flow of the slurry, pumped by the vertical pumps. The time for</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>advancing from a tank into another is adjusted so that the load of gold and silver on the carbon is ensured to be from 7,000 to 8,000 g/t.</p> <p>Once in the feeding tank of the thickener, the slurry is mixed with flocculants which support the sedimentation of the solids. The thickener ensures the increase of the solid content within the sediment and, at the same time, the development of the supernatant almost clarified. The Supernatant discharged from the thickener will be directed towards the grinding circuit, to reuse and recover the cyanide.</p> <p>The thickened slurry is pumped towards the cyanide detoxification circuit, working on SO₂/air procedure, where the WAD cyanide concentration will decrease to the level approved through the European Directive. The management of the tailings and the detoxification technology are BAT techniques, according to Chapter 3.1.6.3, 3.1.6.3.2 and 4.3.11.8 (The Guidelines of the EU Document of BAT for Management ... in Mining Activities, March 2004). The treated tailings are pumped back into the tailings dam.</p> <p>The cyanide is extremely toxic therefore its manufacturing, transport, handling and neutralization must be handled with care. However, the use of cyanide has a great advantage for the environment because it breaks down quickly (biodegradation under UV light) becoming inert under normal weather conditions, and the compounds resulting from the degradation, hydrolysis, adsorption processes taking place in the TMF are very stable (basically, these compounds become inert within the environment in the TMF once the process tailings are stored); there is no possibility of bio-accumulation, i.e. mercury or heavy metals. This Project will implement the Best Available Techniques (BAT) for gold recovery and waste management (we refer here to waste resulting from mining and processing) and will comply with the European Directive for cyanide content mining waste.</p> <p>The cyanide used for the ore processing will be handled / stored in compliance with the EU standards and the provisions of the International Code for the Management of the Cyanide (ICMC- www.cyanidecode.org); it will be safely kept on the processing plant site in order to prevent any accidental spillage. The cyanide and its compounds will be subject to INCO detoxification procedure (DETOX) – this procedure is considered the Best Available Technique (BAT) as per BREF document; the process tailings will be discharged into the TMF in accordance with EU Directive 2006/21/CE on the management of mining waste.</p>

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	<p>The main quantity of the cyanide will be recovered in the processing plant as shown in Figure 4.1.15 and described in Section 2.3.3, Chapter 4.1 Water of the EIA Report. Even so, there will be a residual quantity of cyanide. The treated tailings represent the only source of the Project for process residual water. The residual cyanide concentrations found in the treated tailings slurry will have to comply with the EU Directive for mine waste which stipulates a maximum value of 10 mg/L CN_{WAD} (weak acid dissociable). The cyanide will exist as potential pollutant of the surface waters only on the plant site and during the mining phase and for the first one or two years after closure. Modeling of the predicted concentrations in the TMF has shown that treated process plant tailings flow is expected to contain 2 to 7 mg/L total cyanide. Further degradation will reduce the concentrations to below applicable standards in surface water (0.1 mg/l) within 1-3 years of closure. A secondary effect of this treatment is also the removal of many of the metals which may potentially occur in the process waste water stream. An assessment of the likely chemical makeup of the tailings leachate, conducted on testworks, is summarized in Table 4.1-18 (Section 4.3.), Chapter 4.1 Water, of the EIA report. The drawing below presents the complexity of the degradation / decomposing processes which the CN goes through, once discharged into the TMF.</p> 

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>After discharge, the water is circulated back into the process; the decant water in the TMF during the entire period of storage, is subject to passive treatment processes, including natural degradation of the cyanide, hydrolyses, volatilization, photo-oxidation, bio-oxidation, mixing / separation, adsorption, dilution due to rainfalls etc.</p> <p>According to the data sourced during the operation of various mines, different cyanide reduction efficiencies are outlined (from 23-38% to 57-76% for total cyanides and from 21-42% to 71-80% for WAD), depending on the season (temperature).</p> <p>An average of approx. 50% decrease of CN_t concentration was considered for the TMF during operations' phase. The Model compiled for the degradation process shows that the cyanide concentration may decrease to even 0.1 mg CN_t/L during the first three years of closure.</p> <p>The main part (90%) of the decomposed cyanide (average of 50%) is broken down by volatilization / hydrolysis, as cyanic acid. The mathematic modeling of the cyanic acid concentration in the TMF showed a maximum hourly concentration of 382 $\mu g/m^3$ in comparison to 5000 $\mu g/m^3$, the concentration allowed by the Order no. 462 of the Ministry of Environment and Waters' Management.</p> <p>References: [1] Best Available Techniques for Management of Tailings and Waste-Rock in Mining Activities. EUROPEAN COMMISSION, DIRECTORATE-GENERAL JRC JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE, Institute for Prospective Technological Studies, Technologies for Sustainable Development, European IPPC Bureau, Final Report, July 2004 (http://eippcb.jrc.es/pages/FActivities.htm)</p>
<p>The feasibility study contains very little about cyanide technology. I think, the statement that another 80 mines use this technology is rather little.</p>	<p>In Europe, gold is produced in the following countries: Russia, Spain, Sweden, Finland, France, Bulgaria, Italy, Poland, Slovakia, Greece. All of these countries except for Russia are members of the European Union. Gold mining is a thriving industry in the EU, conducted according to high standards of responsible foreign investment using modern mining techniques.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>The Roşia Montană Project will be conducted in full compliance with Romanian and European law and in accordance with international best practices. It will bring best available techniques (BAT) to Romania.</p> <p>A summary description of the tailings processing system, as well as the use and management of the cyanide can be found in the Non-technical Summary, Chapter 9 of the EIA (Report on the Environmental Assessment (EIA)) or detailed in Chapter 2, Technological Processes, Section 4.1.2.2 The main technological processes.</p> <p>The most efficient and cost-effective process for extracting the gold and silver from ores such as the ones in Rosia Montana is based on full cyanide-leaching of the ore. There are numerous examples of similar ores throughout the world, which require the use of cyanide-based technology for efficient precious metals recovery. The implementation of the cyanide-based technology for gold and silver recovery from the ore in Rosia Montana is based on a detailed testwork program conducted by AMMTEC Limited and AMDEL Limited. The tests were scheduled and reviewed by GRD MINPROC Limited, and later on, the conclusions of the testing program were reviewed and reconfirmed by S.N.C. LAVALIN and AUSENCO. The issuance of the cyanide leaching technology for the ore in Rosia Montana considered the best practices used in Europe and worldwide. The technology for metals recovery by using cyanide leaching in CIL is Best Available Techniques BAT (please see Chapter 3.1.6.2.2 and Chapter 5.2 of the Guidelines of BREF [1] UE Document on BAT for Management ... in Mining Activities, March 2004).</p> <p>The cyanide, in a solid briquette form, will be transported in specially-designed and manufactured isotainers. The cyanide will be dissolved only into the transportation containers, in alkaline solution, sourced from and re-circulated back into a mixing tank. The mixing tank is designed to have enough capacity to store the entire quantity of a transportation container. The cyanide solution, as soon as it is dissolved in the container, will be transferred from the mixing tank into a large volume storage tank.</p> <p>The fine ground ore, resulting from the overflow of the ball mills' cyclones, is transferred to the tank of the feeding pump for the CIL circuit, where it's mixed with cyanide and lime suspension, required to balance the level of pH. The active carbon is added in the CIL tank to support the leaching process and the adsorption of the dissolved metals.</p>

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	<p>The slurry is subject to a leaching process taking place within two parallel rows of 7 CIL tanks each, containing agitators. The size of the CIL tanks is D = 18 m x H = 20 m. The CIL tanks are sized to ensure enough time of contact between the cyanide solution, the ground ore and the active carbon. Sodium cyanide solution may be added in the CIL tanks number 2 and 4 of each row if needed, in order to maintain the required cyanide concentration. The slurry is circulated into the gravitational cyanide-leaching circuit, and the carbon advances continuously counter the flow of the slurry, pumped by the vertical pumps. The time for advancing from a tank into another is adjusted so that the load of gold and silver on the carbon is ensured to be from 7,000 to 8,000 g/t.</p> <p>Once in the feeding tank of the thickener, the slurry is mixed with flocculants which support the sedimentation of the solids. The thickener ensures the increase of the solid content within the sediment and, at the same time, the development of the supernatant almost clarified. The Supernatant discharged from the thickener will be directed towards the grinding circuit, to reuse and recover the cyanide.</p> <p>The thickened slurry is pumped towards the cyanide detoxification circuit, working on SO₂/air procedure, where the WAD cyanide concentration will decrease to the level approved through the European Directive. The management of the tailings and the detoxification technology are BAT techniques, according to Chapter 3.1.6.3, 3.1.6.3.2 and 4.3.11.8 (The Guidelines of the EU Document of BAT for Management ... in Mining Activities, March 2004). The treated tailings are pumped back into the tailings dam.</p> <p>The cyanide is extremely toxic therefore its manufacturing, transport, handling and neutralization must be handled with care. However, the use of cyanide has a great advantage for the environment because it breaks down quickly (biodegradation under UV light) becoming inert under normal weather conditions, and the compounds resulting from the degradation, hydrolysis, adsorption processes taking place in the TMF are very stable (basically, these compounds become inert within the environment in the TMF once the process tailings are stored); there is no possibility of bio-accumulation, i.e. mercury or heavy metals. This Project will implement the Best Available Techniques (BAT) for gold recovery and waste management (we refer here to waste resulting from mining and processing) and will comply with the European Directive for cyanide content mining waste.</p>

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	<p>The cyanide used for the ore processing will be handled / stored in compliance with the EU standards and the provisions of the International Code for the Management of the Cyanide (ICMC- www.cyanidecode.org); it will be safely kept on the processing plant site in order to prevent any accidental spillage. The cyanide and its compounds will be subject to INCO detoxification procedure (DETOX) – this procedure is considered the Best Available Technique (BAT) as per BREF document; the process tailings will be discharged into the TMF in accordance with EU Directive 2006/21/CE on the management of mining waste.</p> <p>The main quantity of the cyanide will be recovered in the processing plant as shown in Figure 4.1.15 and described in Section 2.3.3, Chapter 4.1 Water of the EIA Report. Even so, there will be a residual quantity of cyanide. The treated tailings represent the only source of the Project for process residual water. The residual cyanide concentrations found in the treated tailings slurry will have to comply with the EU Directive for mine waste which stipulates a maximum value of 10 mg/L CN_{WAD} (weak acid dissociable). The cyanide will exist as potential pollutant of the surface waters only on the plant site and during the mining phase and for the first one or two years after closure. Modeling of the predicted concentrations in the TMF has shown that treated process plant tailings flow is expected to contain 2 to 7 mg/L total cyanide. Further degradation will reduce the concentrations to below applicable standards in surface water (0.1 mg/l) within 1-3 years of closure. A secondary effect of this treatment is also the removal of many of the metals which may potentially occur in the process waste water stream. An assessment of the likely chemical makeup of the tailings leachate, conducted on testworks, is summarized in Table 4.1-18 (Section 4.3.), Chapter 4.1 Water, of the EIA report. The drawing below presents the complexity of the degradation / decomposing processes which the CN goes through, once discharged into the TMF.</p>

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	<p>The main part (90%) of the decomposed cyanide (average of 50%) is broken down by volatilization / hydrolysis, as cyanic acid. The mathematic modeling of the cyanic acid concentration in the TMF showed a maximum hourly concentration of 382 µg/m³ in comparison to 5000 µg/m³, the concentration allowed by the Order no. 462 of the Ministry of Environment and Waters' Management.</p> <p>References: [1] Best Available Techniques for Management of Tailings and Waste-Rock in Mining Activities. EUROPEAN COMMISSION, DIRECTORATE-GENERAL JRC JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE, Institute for Prospective Technological Studies, Technologies for Sustainable Development, European IPPC Bureau, Final Report, July 2004 (http://eippcb.jrc.es/pages/FActivities.htm)</p>
<p>The detoxification of cyanide is not sustained with real facts, there is no risk assessment, no damage plan; this is why I agree with the point of view of KvVM.</p>	<p>A summary description of the tailings processing system, as well as the use and management of the cyanide can be found in the Non-technical Summary, Chapter 9 of the EIA (Report on the Environmental Assessment (EIA)) or detailed in Chapter 2, Technological Processes, Section 4.1.2.2 The main technological processes.</p> <p>The most efficient and cost-effective process for extracting the gold and silver from ores such as the ones in Rosia Montana is based on full cyanide-leaching of the ore. There are numerous examples of similar ores throughout the world, which require the use of cyanide-based technology for efficient precious metals recovery. The implementation of the cyanide-based technology for gold and silver recovery from the ore in Rosia Montana is based on a detailed testwork program conducted by AMMTEC Limited and AMDEL Limited. The tests were scheduled and reviewed by GRD MINPROC Limited, and later on, the conclusions of the testing program were reviewed and reconfirmed by S.N.C. LAVALIN and AUSENCO. The issuance of the cyanide leaching technology for the ore in Rosia Montana considered the best practices used in Europe and worldwide. The technology for metals recovery by using cyanide leaching in CIL is Best Available Techniques BAT (please see Chapter 3.1.6.2.2 and Chapter 5.2 of the Guidelines of BREF [1] UE Document on BAT for Management ... in Mining Activities, March 2004).</p> <p>The cyanide, in a solid briquette form, will be transported in specially-designed and</p>

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	<p>The main part (90%) of the decomposed cyanide (average of 50%) is broken down by volatilization / hydrolysis, as cyanic acid. The mathematic modeling of the cyanic acid concentration in the TMF showed a maximum hourly concentration of 382 µg/m³ in comparison to 5000 µg/m³, the concentration allowed by the Order no. 462 of the Ministry of Environment and Waters' Management.</p> <p>References: [1] Best Available Techniques for Management of Tailings and Waste-Rock in Mining Activities. EUROPEAN COMMISSION, DIRECTORATE-GENERAL JRC JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE, Institute for Prospective Technological Studies, Technologies for Sustainable Development, European IPPC Bureau, Final Report, July 2004 (http://eippcb.jrc.es/pages/FActivities.htm)</p>
<p>I would like the Ministry to impose its interests in an efficient manner. Thank you.</p>	<p>There has been, and will continue to be, extensive consultation between Romanian and Hungarian authorities regarding this project, and S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A. (RMGC) is committed to addressing transboundary concerns. The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA) process as administered by the Ministry of Environment and Water Management (MEWM) takes into account Romania's obligations under the Espoo Convention. The RGMC project is located entirely within Romanian boundaries, and although MEWM has agreed on a consultation process, Hungary's agreement is not required.</p> <p>We have worked extensively with independent experts and scientists to fully assess all transboundary issues. These assessments, including a just-completed study of catastrophic failure scenarios by The University of Reading, have concluded that the Roşia Montană Project has no transboundary impact. A full copy of the University of Reading study can be found in the reference documents included as an annex to this report.</p>
<p>In your study of feasibility we can read that the base basalt rock platform of the tank is not unified, it has cracks. This is normal in case of a tank of big dimensions, but my question is, why is this accumulation establishment not isolated</p>	<p>The Corna Dam [also called the "Tailings Management Facility" (TMF) dam] will not negatively impact the area's water table. Because of RMGC's commitment to invest in environmental clean-up and restoration, the Roşia Montană Project (RMP) will actually improve water quality of the Arieş River.</p> <p>All activities involving the Arieş River will be closely monitored by the Romanian government</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>completely?</p>	<p>to ensure that RMP complies with NTPA 001/2002 (as modified), the very strict requirements for water quality which are derived from the EU standards. We understand your concern that the River or groundwater may be contaminated due to TMF seepage.</p> <p>Further explanation and details follow:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The TMF is composed of a series of individual components including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>All of these components are integral parts of the facility and necessary for the facility to perform as designed.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A low permeability (1×10^{-6} cm/sec) cut off wall within the foundation of the starter dam

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>to control seepage;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>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.</p> <p>Most of the water used by the Project will be supplied from recycled water from the TMF. The water in the Arieş River water will be used as the potable water supply for the Project and as industrial water supply, using the fresh water supply system. For details on the water supply and use, see Volume 11 of EIA, Chapter 4.1 Water.</p>
<p>What happens to the heavy metals used, than are left behind from the production process? I have not seen any study referring to this aspect. Some time ago it was declared that mercury will be used in very small amounts while the program states that there will be 2340 kg of mercury used per year. This amounts to 37 tons of mercury for the duration of the whole project. This is the aspect that the two technical questions refer to. Thank you very much.</p>	<p>The ore processing operation generates metal loaded ARD. In the closed mines, (the mine existing at Roşia Montană) the generation of ARD continues and the management of ARD in modern mining industry includes the closure and post-closure stages, too.</p> <p>The technological process presented in the Roşia Montană project generate two sources of metal loaded ARD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARD, important source as far as flows and metallic ions concentrations are concerned; - Tailings slurry resulting from the processing of ore using cyanides. <p>1. For mine waters, there's a water collection and abstraction system (in the ARD dam Cetate and seepage retention dam Cărnice), monitoring and treatment in a specially designed installation, anticipated to be developed during the construction phase of the project.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>Treatment will be performed in compliance with BAT, with a large application by pH adjustment and metal precipitation in two steps using lime and carbon dioxide as insoluble compounds (hydroxides, carbonates, hydroxycarbonate).</p> <p>The treated effluent will be partially reutilized in the process, after the first precipitation stage, therefore it will not get dispersed into the environment, and the final effluent that will comply with the NTPA 001 limits for metals, will be used to maintain environmental baseflows in Roşia and Corna Streams.</p> <p>The slurry will be directed to the TMF.</p> <p>The installation is conceived to function during the operation, closure and post-closure stages of the Roşia Montană Project.</p> <p>During the last three years of the operation period, the passive treatment processes will be tested in the lagoons.</p> <p>These will replace the ARD active treatment plants in the post-closure period, should the result be satisfactory and the NTPA 001 discharge standards will be complied with.</p> <p>2. INCO process (oxidation with SO₂/air) and lime pH 8-10, for treatment of tailings slurry is mainly used for the destruction of cyanides.</p> <p>Concomitantly, given the above conditions, precipitation of heavy metals as hydroxides takes place – Me(OH)₂ or insoluble cyanic complexes with Fe – Me₂Fe(CN)₆.</p> <p>Treated slurry is discharged into the TMF, and after settling, water is recirculated in the process. The seepage from the TMF are collected in the secondary dam sump and is recirculated in the decant pond. As per the water flow described in the Project, on this route, there are no metal-loaded waters discharged into the environment, during normal operation stage.</p> <p>Under abnormal operation conditions, when the storage capacity designed for the pond is exceeded, (>2 PMP successive) and if the natural dilution taking place in such extreme situation – does not provide the quality conditions requested by NTPA 001, the project</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>provides a treatment plant for low cyanide content waters where precipitation of metals will be performed.</p> <p>In conclusion, the Roşia Montană project provides realistic technical solutions to avoid metal pollution riskRMGC will strictly manage waste resulting from the mining operations in accordance with applicable regulations and a waste management structure sensitive to the environment. The Waste Management Plan (Plan B) and Section 3 of the EIA describe how – structured in response to requirements of the EU Mine Waste Directive and MO 863.</p> <p>To address the possibility that this collective concentrate of gold and silver may contain small quantities of mercury, vessels will be introduced directly in the mercury retort (with volume of 0.3 m³). Mercury will be volatilized at a temperature of maximum 650⁰C and taken out of the vessels with a vacuum pump. Mercury vapors will be directed to a cooling-condensing plant and a column with activated carbon. The column is filled with sulfur-impregnated carbon to catch any traces of mercury vapors left uncondensed. After recovery, any sulfur and mercury impregnated carbon will be deposited in the temporary deposit of dangerous wastes under strictly safe conditions. It will be sold as a by-product – not re-used.</p> <p>Procedures for maneuvering, storing and transport of mercury under safe conditions will be included in <i>The Emergency Preparedness and Spill Contingency Plan</i> (see <i>Plan I</i> from the ensemble of <i>Plans of environmental and social management system</i>).</p> <p>Of course, some of the information presented is necessarily based on results of laboratory testing; more detailed data can be obtained only in the operation phase. In these instances, use of a word such as “likely” indicates a fair and balanced judgment based on all available information and expert knowledge. Significant but currently unavoidable uncertainties in the assumptions and conclusions are listed in Section 8 of the Waste Management Plan, along with the cautious approach chosen in this case. Consistent with the regulations of the EU Mine Waste Directive, the Waste Management Plan will be regularly reviewed and updated – incorporating improved and more detailed information on waste streams obtained during the operation period.</p>
<p>My question refers to a statement that appears in chapter 10 of the feasibility study: It is said there, that you</p>	<p>The Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan (Plan J in the EIA) describes the rehabilitation of the impacted area in great detail. The plan sets out a series of measures to</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>will bring back the site on which the enterprise is set, to its state previous to the start of the mining works. I would like what this means exactly. Do you hereby refer to the fact that you will remount the mountain slopes hammered away, will you re-establish fauna and flora respectively will you bring back the local animal life? I would like to receive a precise answer to this question</p>	<p>ensure that the mine leaves as small an imprint as possible on Roşia Montană's landscape. These measures are as follows:</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 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. <p>For even greater detail, please refer to Section 5.18 of the EIA, which describes the proposed after-use scenarios for the various pits, production sites and waste facilities (including the TMF). Additionally, Section 4.4 describes how RMGC will use best available technologies (BAT) to ensure that all water discharged into the environment will comply with the strict standards of România and the European Union. Throughout its life, the mine will comply with the strictest Romanian and E.U. laws and regulations and, furthermore, its closure and rehabilitation will meet or exceed the standards set by the EU Mine Waste Directive. The Directive 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."</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>There was a confusion, because I have pronounced the</p>	

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>same data as Mr. Ashton, only there was a translation error in the meantime, so we both declared the same thing, respectively that there are 2300 kg of Mercury used every year, meaning a total of 37 tons for the whole functioning period of the works. I would like to mention that I have received no answer to my questions, since my question did not refer to the matter flowing through the dam, but to the soil that has some cracks, is not unified, i.e. materials from the tank like, sludge, as well as other material and heavy metals can escape. My question addresses this problem specifically</p>	<p>The ore processing operation generates metal loaded ARD. In the closed mines, (the mine existing at Roşia Montană) the generation of ARD continues and the management of ARD in modern mining industry includes the closure and post-closure stages, too.</p> <p>The technological process presented in the Roşia Montană project generate two sources of metal loaded ARD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARD, important source as far as flows and metallic ions concentrations are concerned; - Tailings slurry resulting from the processing of ore using cyanides. <p>1. For mine waters, there's a water collection and abstraction system (in the ARD dam Cetate and seepage retention dam Cârnic), monitoring and treatment in a specially designed installation, anticipated to be developed during the construction phase of the project.</p> <p>Treatment will be performed in compliance with BAT, with a large application by pH adjustment and metal precipitation in two steps using lime and carbon dioxide as insoluble compounds (hydroxides, carbonates, hydroxycarbonate).</p> <p>The treated effluent will be partially reutilized in the process, after the first precipitation stage, therefore it will not get dispersed into the environment, and the final effluent that will comply with the NTPA 001 limits for metals, will be used to maintain environmental baseflows in Roşia and Corna Streams.</p> <p>The slurry will be directed to the TMF.</p> <p>The installation is conceived to function during the operation, closure and post-closure stages of the Roşia Montană Project.</p> <p>During the last three years of the operation period, the passive treatment processes will be tested in the lagoons.</p> <p>These will replace the ARD active treatment plants in the post-closure period, should the result be satisfactory and the NTPA 001 discharge standards will be complied with.</p> <p>2. INCO process (oxidation with SO₂/air) and lime pH 8-10, for treatment of tailings slurry is</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>mainly used for the destruction of cyanides.</p> <p>Concomitantly, given the above conditions, precipitation of heavy metals as hydroxides takes place – $\text{Me}(\text{OH})_2$ or insoluble cyanic complexes with Fe – $\text{Me}_2\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6$.</p> <p>Treated slurry is discharged into the TMF, and after settling, water is recirculated in the process. The seepage from the TMF are collected in the secondary dam sump and is recirculated in the decant pond. As per the water flow described in the Project, on this route, there are no metal-loaded waters discharged into the environment, during normal operation stage.</p> <p>Under abnormal operation conditions, when the storage capacity designed for the pond is exceeded, (>2 PMP successive) and if the natural dilution taking place in such extreme situation – does not provide the quality conditions requested by NTPA 001, the project provides a treatment plant for low cyanide content waters where precipitation of metals will be performed.</p> <p>In conclusion, the Roşia Montană project provides realistic technical solutions to avoid metal pollution risks.</p> <p>RMGC will strictly manage waste resulting from the mining operations in accordance with applicable regulations and a waste management structure sensitive to the environment. The Waste Management Plan (Plan B) and Section 3 of the EIA describe how – structured in response to requirements of the EU Mine Waste Directive and MO 863.</p> <p>To address the possibility that this collective concentrate of gold and silver may contain small quantities of mercury, vessels will be introduced directly in the mercury retort (with volume of 0.3 m^3). Mercury will be volatilized at a temperature of maximum 650°C and taken out of the vessels with a vacuum pump. Mercury vapors will be directed to a cooling-condensing plant and a column with activated carbon. The column is filled with sulfur-impregnated carbon to catch any traces of mercury vapors left uncondensed. After recovery, any sulfur and mercury impregnated carbon will be deposited in the temporary deposit of dangerous wastes under strictly safe conditions. It will be sold as a by-product – not re-used.</p> <p>Procedures for maneuvering, storing and transport of mercury under safe conditions will be</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>included in <i>The Emergency Preparedness and Spill Contingency Plan</i> (see <i>Plan I</i> from the ensemble of <i>Plans of environmental and social management system</i>).</p> <p>Of course, some of the information presented is necessarily based on results of laboratory testing; more detailed data can be obtained only in the operation phase. In these instances, use of a word such as “likely” indicates a fair and balanced judgment based on all available information and expert knowledge. Significant but currently unavoidable uncertainties in the assumptions and conclusions are listed in Section 8 of the Waste Management Plan, along with the cautious approach chosen in this case. Consistent with the regulations of the EU Mine Waste Directive, the Waste Management Plan will be regularly reviewed and updated – incorporating improved and more detailed information on waste streams obtained during the operation period.</p>
<p>The churches in Roşia Montana have declared that it is not for sale. If my knowledge is correct, 2, 3% of the land is property of the churches, RMGC has managed to buy only 41 % of the private buildings and 17 % of the properties of land. What is the plan? As far as I know there are several hundreds of persons that will not sell their property, respectively buildings</p>	<p>As the questioner notes, the comments by the Holy Synod date to 2003. Based on those comments, the Roşia Montană Project was redesigned to reduce impact on the churches in the community.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The fact is that 98% of people in the industrial zone of the village have scheduled surveys to assess their property - a sign that they are considering the sale of their homes. We trust that if the community indicates its support of the RMP, the churches in the community will reflect the preferences of their congregations. The churches have followed the human communities providing them religious service and support.</p> <p>Mention should be made that art. 6 of the Mining law no. 85/2003 expressly provides expropriation as one of the legal methods for a titleholder to acquire the usage right over the lands necessary for the development of mining activities in the exploitation perimeter.</p> <p>Also, art. 1 of Law no. 33/1994 on the expropriation for public utility cause provides that “<i>the expropriation of immovable property, [...], can be made only for cause of public utility</i>”, and art. 6 of the same law provides that “<i>there are causes of public utility: geological exploration</i></p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p><u>and prospecting; extraction and processing of useful mineral substances”.</u></p> <p>In conclusion, the expropriation, in exchange of a fair and prior compensation, made in accordance with the legal and constitutional provisions, represents one of the modalities of obtaining the usage right over the lands necessary for the development of a mining project, being expressly provided by art. 6 of the Mining Law no. 85/2003 and by art. 6 of Law no. 33/1994.</p>
<p>I would like to hear of a concrete project: What happens if a cyanide catastrophe occurs? How will the locals be compensated?</p>	<p>According to the relevant legal provisions, the interested public may submit justified proposals on the environment impact assessment. Art. 44 (3) of the Order no. 860/2002 on the Environment Impact Assessment Procedure and the issuance of the environmental approval provides to this end that <u>„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 to the environmental impact assessment study with an annex containing solutions for the solving of the underlined issues”.</u></p> <p>As the statement of the attendant to the public consultations (i) refers to the existence of some so-called abuses and illegalities in regard of the Roşia Montană Project, without containing any specific indications on the alleged facts, and (ii) identifies and specifies no problems in regard of the project initiated by RMGC, subject to the environmental impact assessment procedure, RMGC is not in position to answer and has not the capacity to make any comments to this end.</p> <p>Nonetheless, considering RMGC has expressed its full availability to discuss any issues relevant for the proposed project, please note the following:</p> <p>According to the provisions of the Romanian law, the engagement of any form of liability and the sanctioning of the persons breaching the legal provisions ca be made only by the state bodies and authorities with specific attributions in the field and under the conditions provided by law. Thus, the criminal liability of a person who is supposed to have breached the legal provisions may be engaged only to the extent that the existence of all constitutive elements of an offence or misdemeanor can be proved within a lawsuit settled by a final decision of the relevant Court.</p> <p>As for the initiation, promotion and development of the project proposed by RMGC, they can only be made with the observance of the applicable legal provisions. The environmental</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>impact assessment procedure is a transparent procedure in which both the relevant environmental authority and the project's titleholder are obliged to inform the interested parties, inclusively the Technical Analysis Committee and the public, in regard of the aspects related to the fulfillment of the mandatory stages for the obtaining of the environmental approval.</p> <p>In this context, any interested person may monitor the fulfillment of the mandatory legal procedures, may qualify the evaluation modality and may submit objections, as per the law. Distinct from the above mentioned, we underline that RMGC shall take all necessary measures in order to strictly comply and fulfill in due time the obligations provided by the Romanian applicable legislation in relation to promotion, building and operation of Roșia Montană Project.</p> <p>We also specify that, according to the Romanian legal provisions, the engagement of any kind of liability and the sanctioning of the persons breaching the legal provisions can be made only by the state bodies and authorities with specific attributions in this field and in compliance with the conditions provided for by the law.</p>
<p>Among the data published by the RMGC there is also the probability that a grave environmental catastrophe is producer, of 1 to 100.000.000. They have reached this number by multiplying the probability of an 8 degree Richter scale earthquake with the probability of 880 mm of precipitation falling on one m² of the respective area. Making an abstraction of the fact that the two events must be considered separately, I think that the probability for such a catastrophe should not be</p>	<p>The design of the Roșia Montană project has incorporated the lessons learned from early tailings dam failures that are mentioned in the question. The proposed construction of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) dam, which would retain the tailings material, is based on design criteria that comply with Romanian and international standards. These criteria, included in chapter (7), subchapter (3.2.5.1), the EIA Report, are meant to ensure maximum safety levels during the construction, operational and closure stages. The aforementioned subchapter presents the flood control criteria, safety factors for slope stability and seismic design criteria. The structure of the TMF system is also described (the starter dam – subchapter (3.2.5.2), the main dam (3.2.5.3), the secondary containment dam –subchapter (3.2.5.4), TMF diversion works-subchapter (3.2.5.5). The TMF design criteria involve a number of extra safety measures, in addition to the ones characterizing most similar facilities in the world. As a result, the TMF is an extremely robust and safe structure, with an extremely low risk of failure.</p> <p>The centerline method of construction and the pervious dam design concept (subchapter 3.2.5.5) increase the dam's stability and safety level. In the light of all these, risks have been</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>calculated by means of such primitive a method.</p>	<p>assessed and potential accident scenarios have been imagined, including an assessment of the seriousness of the potential consequences.</p> <p>Between 1975 and 2000 there have been more than 30 major accidents associated with all types of mining operations. Table 7.4 [1] only shows the 15 accidents associated with gold mining operations. Given that there are about 875 gold and silver operations in the world, of which about 460 utilize cyanide [2], the fact that most accidents are associated with cyanide should not have been a surprise. As only <i>major accidents</i> have been included (the ones that involve the use of hazardous substances-as stipulated by the Seveso Directive), it is only natural that all cyanide accidents should be listed and only a part of the other types of accidents.</p> <p>According to the documentary data referring to major tailings dam failures throughout the world (<i>Chronology of major tailings dam failures</i>), 25 such accidents have been reported in the last ten years, of which 6 involve gold mining operations (four of them also involve cyanide). It should be noted that since the Baia Mare accident (2000), no other accident has been reported until April 2006 (when an accident happened at Zhen'an County Gold Mining Co. Ltd. Shangluo, Shaanxi Province, China).</p> <p>Compared to other tailings dams in the world, where accidents have happened, the proposed TMF on the Corna Valley is much more robust and has various safety elements. Unlike many other similar structures in the world, the tailings dam will be semi permeable, which will ensure the reduction of water content in the tailings slurry. In the extremely unlikely event of an accident, the tailings slurry will travel for a relatively short distance (compared to other similar cases), owing to the reduced water content of the tailings slurry and to the method of deposition of the tailings waste, in accordance with the tailings' grain size: thicker tailings near the dam and finer tailings upstream.</p> <p>Based on the criteria previously mentioned, the dam has been designed to withstand an earthquake measuring 8 on the Richter scale. No such event has ever been experienced on the Romanian territory and it is hard to imagine the mechanism that could cause such an event in the future.</p> <p>The main design elements that ensure the dam's increased safety include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the dam has been designed to retain water resulting from 2 PMP

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - with each dam rise, a spillway will be constructed to discharge, in a controlled way, the excess water resulting from a potential extreme event. This will eliminate the potential for erosion of the downstream slopes; - the rockfill starter dam has an impervious core and an embankment slope measuring 2H:1V downstream and 1.75H:1V upstream; - The main TMF dam will be constructed using the centerline and downstream construction method. The downstream slopes will measure 3H: 1V. Usually, the slopes for such hydrotechnical structures range between 1.5H:1V and 1.75H:1V; - a drainage system is planned at the bottom of the waste rock dump to reduce water levels in the waste materials ; - a monitoring system set up on the dam's crest or on its vicinity, to provide timely information regarding potential instability situations, excessive rise of the groundwater in the dam body, excessive increase of the water volume stored in the decant pond. - implementation of a strict Quality Assurance program, during the entire construction period. <p>In order to simulate the tailings discharge in case of dam failure, the Jeyapalan model was used, of internationally acknowledged reliability. This model has been exclusively developed to simulate the flow of non-Newtonian fluids (tailings, slurries etc). Due to the inherent limitations of the model, (resulting from a simplification of real-life conditions by using a limited number of input parameters) the effects of the accident have been overestimated. The Jeyapalan model does not take into account the shape of the dam or that of the breach, the site topography, discharge of the receiving body of water, the friction coefficients or other physical parameters. Therefore, in most cases, the results will indicate the "worst case" scenario.</p> <p>Starter Dam Failure (elevation:739 m)</p> <p>Accident description</p> <p>It is assumed that a fracture will occur and extend 40 m down from the crest, affecting one third of the length of the dam. In order to measure the distance covered by the tailings released, we used the Jeyapalan model, of internationally acknowledged reliability. The model does not consider the fact that rockfill material downstream of the affected area will be</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>carried along, thus reducing the distance covered by the tailings.</p> <p>The input parameters for the tailings material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yield strength 4.08 kPa • plastic viscosity 2.45 kPa*s <p>(these are estimated average values based on minimum and maximum values indicated by Jeyapalan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight 13.5 kN/m³ <p>Slope gradient: 0,7% and the estimated volume of the tailings release 5.3 Mm³</p> <p><i>Modeling results and potential consequences</i></p> <p>The modeling indicates that the flow slide will advance up to 0, 6 km downstream of the tailings dam. Under these circumstances, the flow slide will advance up to 0, 8 km downstream of the starter dam and upstream of the confluence with the Abrud river. he tailings material movement will be, for the most part, stopped by the secondary containment dam.</p> <p>Failure of the main dam (elevation: 840 m)</p> <p><i>Accident description</i></p> <p>It is assumed that a fracture will form and extend 40 m down from the crest. For simulation purposes the Jeyapalan model was used. The model does not take into consideration the dislodged rockfill material, which would slow down the flow and will reduce the distance covered by the tailings material.</p> <p>The input parameters used for the tailings material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • yield strength 4.08 kPa • plastic viscosity 2.45 kPa*s <p>(these are estimated average values based on minimum and maximum values indicated by Jeyapalan)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weight 13.5 kN/m³ <p>Slope gradient : 0,7% the estimated volume of the tailings release 27.7 Mm³</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p><i>Modeling results and potential consequences</i></p> <p>The modeling indicates that the flow slide will advance up to 1,6 km downstream of the dam toe. The flow slide will get near the confluence with the Abrud River.</p> <p>References</p> <p>[1] Chapter(7), page (19), The EIA Report</p> <p>[2] <i>A Global Perspective of Cyanide</i>, Dr. T. I. Mudder and Mr. Mike Botz, M.S., P.E.</p> <p>“A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE OF CYANIDE” By Dr. T. I. Mudder and Mr. Mike Botz, M.S., P.E. - www.mineralresourcesforum.org</p> <p>„Chronology of major tailings dam failures”- www.wise-uranium.org/mdaf.html</p> <p>MWH, 2006. “Technical Memorandum, Dam Break Analyses Jeyapalan Model”, February (2006).</p> <p>Jeyapalan, J.K., Duncan, J.M., Seed, B.H., “Analysis of Flow Failures of Mine Tailings Dams”, Journal of Geotechnical Engineering, ASCE, Vol.(109), No. GT2, Feb., (1983), pp. (150-171)</p> <p>Jeyapalan, J.K., Duncan, J.M., Seed, B.H., 1982, “Investigation of Flow Failures of Mine Tailings Dams.”</p> <p>EIA, chapter (7), subchapter (2.13), pages (17-19)</p> <p>EIA, Chapter (7,) subchapter (6.4.3.1), pages (117-119)</p> <p>We note in the first case that no active faults have been identified in the vicinity of Roşia Montană, so the risk raised by the questioner are overstated, for the reasons set forth below:</p> <p>As for the design of the RMP, the TMF dam is designed for a Richter magnitude 8 earthquake with a bedrock acceleration of 0.14g. As part of the final design, studies for the facility a specific displacement analysis will be conducted to confirm that displacements in the structure will not result in tailings or tailings water release that would result in overtopping the dam.</p> <p>In comparison to general worldwide situation, the Romanian territory is considered to be a moderate seismicity area, except for the Vrancea region, where earthquakes occur at a relatively high magnitude, at intermediary depth, with a frequency of 2-3 major events per century. The most recent and powerful seismic events from Vrancea region, occurred in 1940 of M 7.7 and in 1977 of M 7.5. Another area of relatively significant seismic activity is located</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>South - West of the Roşia Montană Project site, in the Banatului region (Timiș County). Earthquakes recorded in this area are superficial events of the joint of low or moderate magnitude (M4-6). A major earthquake occurred in Timiș area in 1887, with an estimated magnitude of 7.0.</p> <p>Earthquakes recorded within the Timiș area, even if they can reach quite elevated magnitudes in some cases, they are superficial earthquakes that could be felt on highly restricted areas around the epicentre, without impacting the project's site.</p> <p>According to the design criteria for the tailings management facility, the construction withstands earthquakes of 8 degrees on Richter scale. Even if the project's site is located in an area having low seismicity, among the lowest in the country, according to the zoning of the seismic hazard within Romania (the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study vol. 7, page 27, fig. 7.6), it has been taken into consideration the 8.0th degree from the Richter scale, a level that overpasses any earthquake ever registered on the territory of Romania. In this way, effects of seismic events on the dam are being anticipated.</p> <p>The parameters that have been used for the design were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operating Basis Earthquake (OBE) – considered as having a cyclic activity of 1 to 475 years and corresponding to a maximum acceleration of base rock of 0.082 g and having a magnitude of 8.0 degrees; - Maximum Design Earthquake (MDE) - is considered to be the equivalent of the maximum credible earthquake, corresponding to an acceleration of the base rock of 0.14 g and having a magnitude of 8.0 degrees. <p>These seismic design parameters adopted for the TMF design equal or even exceed the safety factor of 1.1, which is considered sufficient, under the Romanian and European design standards for such facilities.</p> <p>It is anticipated that the Tailings Management Facility is going to work within normal parameters even after the occurrence of an OBE event. Design principles that have been established acknowledge the fact that a possible failure of the dam structure if a MDE event occurred, but maintaining its stability and the integrity without discharging the tailings or the waste waters from the contingency dam.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>In the case of very powerful earthquakes, there may appear soil fractures or cracks, but such events happen at small distances from the epicenter. As far as Romania is concerned, Vrancea is the main active zone from seismic point of view, and it is situated at about 275 km away from the location of Roşia Montană Project. Very powerful earthquakes that occurred during the last century, in 1940 and 1977, have been weakly felt in the area of Apuseni Mountains.</p> <p><i>References:</i> - EIA chapter 7, subchapter 2.2 p. 23-27§ - EIA chapter 7 subchapter 6.4.3.1 p. 117 – 120.</p>
<p>There are specialists treating these subjects, the best of them in Great Britain, at Glasgow University for example. My question is: What kind of research lies at the foundation of the data provided by the company regarding the damage estimation? We must say that these small probability numbers represent the key point for liability insurances, and besides these, there are other values to be added, according to the technological process and according to the detailed analyses of the construction process. The value of a possible damage must be calculated from the sum of the probabilities for each event, multiplied with the produced damages RMGC irresponsible suggests that the estimated</p>	<p>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”).</p> <p>In România, 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”).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>RMGC has already begun the process of complying with these directives, and once their</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>value of damages – in case of a damage of 100.000.000 Euro – would be $1 / 100.000.000 \times 100.000.000$ that is 1 Euro. Who would believe that there is any insurance company who would agree to close a liability insurance with RMGC under these conditions?</p>	<p>implementation instruments are enacted by the Romanian Government, we will be in full compliance.</p> <p>RMGC has retained one of the world’s leading insurance brokers, which is well established in România 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 Roşia 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Yet we recognize that with a project as large as that being undertaken at Roşia 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.</p> <p>All insurers and insurance coverage related to the mining operations at Roşia Montană will be in full compliance with Romania’s insurance regulations.</p> <p>Detailed financial guarantees are in place, in the form of the 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.</p> <p>The EFG must be in place to receive an operating permit to begin mining operations. An</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>analysis is underway to determine the EFG required during each year of operation. The minimum amount at the start is expected to be approximately US \$ 25 million and increase from that level annually.</p> <p>Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash deposit; • Trust funds; • Letter of credit; • Surety bonds; • Insurance policy. <p>Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roșia Montană project.</p>
<p>The Association for Protection has launched a similar question, referring to the financial responsibility guarantee, at yesterday's public hearing in Szeged. To this question RMGC has only given a partial answer, stating that in case of</p>	<p>The details of Roșia 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").</p> <p>In România, 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</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>bankruptcy there is a deposit with an independent bank. This is not identical to the structure of a liability insurance, which we can rightfully expect and which we should claim alongside the existing guarantees. Thank you for this occasion to give my opinion.</p>	<p>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”).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>RMGC has retained one of the world’s leading insurance brokers, which is well established in România 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 Roşia 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
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THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
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<p>I am the one who asked a questions regarding financial guarantees To the question of deputy Péter Olajos, Mr. John Ashton answered that the during the discussion to take place tomorrow he will announce the sum to be</p>	<p>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”).</p> <p>In România, 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.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>deposited as a guarantee in case of a possible bankruptcy. He has also stated that they have made some estimations referring to the amount of this sum. We would like to know the amount of the sum estimated by the company and what sum will be deposited as a guarantee?</p>	<p>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”).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>RMGC has retained one of the world’s leading insurance brokers, which is well established in România 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 Roşia 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
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THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
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<p>The next question concerns the problem of the rehabilitation of the area. According to a study of feasibility, the remedies after closing the mine will be 70 million dollars. The publication "Costs of Remediation of Mine</p>	<p>The costs for mine closure and environmental rehabilitation are not deliberately under-evaluated. 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</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>Sides" of the USA Agency for Environmental Protection appeared in 1997 and I believe that the costs for the remediation of mines have not decreased since then. According to the data from this publication, the technical closure of a mine of the dimensions of the one in Roşia Montana - including only the closure costs for the clearing pool, those for filling the pits inside the mine, and by no means including the rehabilitation costs for the environment - costs between 200 and 90 million dollars. How can you explain the differences concerning the rehabilitation costs to the data published by EPO?</p>	<p>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 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. <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 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.</p> <p>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</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>only during production</p> <p>We believe that – far from “deliberately undervalued” – 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.</p>
<p>In the study of feasibility there is also the mention of the obtaining the sum equivalent for the rehabilitation of the mine. According to the data from the respective study, this fund will be constituted gradually, for the duration of 16 years that is, for the duration of the mining process, and will be used for the rehabilitation of the mine. What happens if, for instance – due to the fluctuation of the price of gold or due to the increase of the operational costs - the mine will go bankrupt in the first years of operation, when this fund mentioned is not yet fully constituted, while the mine is already functioning? What is the proof that the money destined to be spent on recultivation (remediation) estimated by the respective company but not yet appearing in the fund, will not be sufficient for the execution of the</p>	<p>The costs for mine closure and environmental rehabilitation are not deliberately under-evaluated. 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 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. <p>While the aspects of closure and rehabilitation are many, we are confident in our cost</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
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My last question: Why is the damage plan not included in the feasibility study? I am thinking of a plan that contains references to measures that need to be taken by the company in case of the production of an accident, i.e. the technical means used to remove the consequences (residues) of the accident produced? Within the feasibility	<p>According to legal provision in force [1], an <i>Emergency Preparedness and Spill Contingency Plan</i> has been established (Plan I, vol. 28) whose updated version will be attached to the answer as Annex 5.2.</p> <p>An <i>Internal Emergency Plan</i> will be drawn up before starting operations, in accordance with Government Decision no 95/2003 and Ministerial Order no 467/2005 of the Ministry of Administration and Interior (M.A.I.).</p> <p>The company will provide the necessary information for the drawing up, by the competent local authorities, of the <i>External Emergency Plan</i> (in accordance with Government Decision no 95/2003 and Ministerial Order no 467/2005 of the M.A.I.).</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>study of 4500 pages, there is no information whatsoever referring to this aspect, nor is there a damage plan or a security report. The risk assessment (risk assessment report) continuously referred to is not a damage plan; it is possible that it deals with the probability of earthquakes, but it does not correspond to the requirements for the draw up of a damage plan. We would therefore like to know where the damage plan is, where the security report is, and what they contain. Thank you very much.</p>	<p>The proposed construction of the Corna Dam, intended to contain the tailings, is based on design criteria that comply with Romanian and international standards. These criteria are meant to ensure maximum safety levels during the construction, operational, closure and post-closure stages. They include flood control criteria, safety factors for slope stability and seismic design criteria etc</p> <p>Based on the criteria previously mentioned, the dam has been designed to withstand an earthquake measuring 8 on the Richter scale. No such event has ever occurred on the Romanian territory and it is hard to imagine the mechanism that could cause such an event in the future.</p> <p>The main design elements that ensure the dam's increased safety include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the dam has been designed to retain water resulting from 2 consecutive PMFs; - with each dam rise, a spillway will be constructed to discharge, in a controlled way, the excess water resulting from potential extreme events. This will help to prevent the erosion of the dam's downstream slopes; - the rockfill starter dam has an impervious core and an embankment slope measuring 2H:1V downstream and 1.75H:1V upstream; - the main dam – the Corna rockfill dam, of centerline construction and downstream slopes measuring 3H:1V; - a drainage system at the bottom of the tailings management facility and a filter layer between the dam rockfill and tailings, to reduce humidity and consolidate the stored material; - a monitoring system set up on the dam's crest or on its vicinity, to provide timely information regarding potential instability situations, excessive rise of the groundwater in the dam body, excessive increase of the water volume stored in the decant pond; - implementation of a strict Quality Assurance program, during the entire construction period. <p>Under these circumstances, an accident resulting in dam failure is highly unlikely. However, hypothetical scenarios have been imagined, based on the assumption that the technical errors resulting from noncompliance with the construction methodology have led to dam failure. These scenarios represent the worst case scenarios that could be identified, taking into account the technical characteristics of the TMF. The scenarios are presented in detail in</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>Chapter 7, the EIA Report, subchapter 6.4.3, pages 117-121).</p> <p>Referred to subchapters 6.4.3.2 and 6.4.3.6 we like to mention that a new and much more precise and realistic simulation has been subsequently established based on the INCA Mine model, that considers the dispersion, volatilisation and breakdown of cyanides during the downstream movement of the pollutant flow (Whitehead et al., 2006). The new study has been attached to the Report on Environmental Impact Assessment Study (Annex 5.1).</p> <p>References:</p> <p>[1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Emergency Governmental Ordinance no. 195 /2005 on environmental protection; - Law no. 107/1996- Water Law, amended by Law no. 310/2004 and Law no. 112/2006. - The Order no. 638/2005 of the Ministry of the Environment and Water Management and Order no. 420/SB/2005 of the Ministry of Administration and Interior on the approval of the Regulation regarding the management of emergency situations caused by floods, hazardous meteorological events, accidents involving hydrotechnical structures and accidental pollutions and for the approval of the Framework for the purchase of materials and devices used for protection against floods, winter emergencies and accidental pollution; - Order no 278/1997 of MEWM on the approval of the framework methodology for the drawing up of plans to prevent and fight accidental pollution caused by the use of potentially polluting water; - Government Decision no. 2288/2004 on the approval of the assignment of responsibilities undertaken by the ministries, other central institutions and non-governmental organizations regarding the prevention and management of emergency situations; - The Emergency Governmental Ordinance no 21/2004 on the national management system for emergency situations; - Order no 161/2006 of MEWM on the approval of the standard regarding a classification of surface water quality with a view to assessing the ecological state of water bodies.
I am István Farkas and I represent the Hungarian	According to art. 44 (1) of the Order of the Minister of Waters and Environmental Protection

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>Association for Nature Protection. I am very glad that there are representatives of the Romanian Government attending this public hearing and that they can now see that RMGC often chooses not to answer questions that are addressed to it. To none of the previous questions were they able to provide any statistical data, only information regarding the number of pages of various documents, indicating only that RMGC has no desire to currently engage in the clarification of some acute questions.</p> <p>We were able to see and yesterday the company proved this, what type of an American PR Machinery the company employs and how they have managed to convince archeologists from all over the world, that their enterprise is a positive one. We hope however, that the Romanian Government will take an opposite position, in the interest of Romanian and Hungarian Citizens, by rejecting this investment.</p>	<p>no. 860/2002 regarding the environment impact assessment and the issuance of environmental agreement procedures ("Order no. 860/2002") <i>"during the public debate meeting the project titleholder [...], provides grounded answers to the <u>justified proposals of the public</u>, which were received under a written form, previously to the respective hearing"</i>.</p> <p>At the same time, art. 44 (3) of Order no. 860/2002 provides that <i>" based on the results of the public debate, the relevant authority for the environmental protection <u>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"</u></i>.</p> <p>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 decisional capacities 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.</p> <p>Nevertheless, RMGC believes that it is important to present its views of the project to the public because this project is so important to the economic development of Romania. RMGC believes that this is an important and normal part of debate in a democratic society. As a part of the process for approval of the Project, RMGC has engaged in a broad process of public consultation in compliance with Romanian and European law. The company has held 14 public meetings in Romania and two in Hungary because of high public interest there. This is not simply a public relations campaign but rather an integral part of a serious process of public consultation before the project is approved. RMGC supports this process and believes it is important in a democratic society.</p>
<p>The possibility of an accident of this kind has already been</p>	<p>It is necessary to address the potential predicted changes in climate during and after the operational phase of the project so that designs can be updated if necessary and the water</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>discussed here and we were able to see how sure of themselves the designers are. Just as sure of themselves as once the designers of the Titanic. We could name the sludge tank in Roşia Montana a sort of Titanic of sludge. In your opinion, what chances were there, that on August 20th, on the National Hungarian Holyday, at 21 o'clock, a hurricane of 100/120 de km/h strike the one million people crowd expecting the fireworks? How can weather be forecast in this age of radical climatic changes, of climatic changes?</p>	<p>balance performance of the Project can be continually reviewed.</p> <p>Appendix 4.1B analyses the likely climate changes to affect the Project area based on current knowledge, and this is summarised below.</p> <p>Predicted changes compare the 1961-1990 period as a baseline, referenced forward 110 years to the period 2071-2100. The Rosia Montana project (operational, closure and early post-closure phase) falls approximately 25-50% through that interval; later post-closure phases are >50% through that interval.</p> <p>General climatic changes between 1961-1990 and 2071-2100 are predicted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Temperature increases of up to 6 degC with respect to annual mean and in winter <input type="checkbox"/> Temperature increases of up to 9 degC in summer <input type="checkbox"/> Winter rainfall increases of 10-30% <input type="checkbox"/> Summer rainfall decreases of 20-60% <input type="checkbox"/> Possible increases of maximum annual daily rainfall by up to 30% (with a corresponding increase in extreme 24-hour events) <input type="checkbox"/> Reductions in snow fraction of precipitation by 10-40 percentage points <p>To assess the potential impact of these predictions, the rainfall record can be reviewed in the context of an average rainfall adjusted for climate change predictions. For this purpose it is assumed that the predictions for 2071-2100 are halved in magnitude since the project main activity takes place at the end of the first half of the timespan between climate change baseline and prediction period. In other words, the predicted 'normal' conditions relevant to the project are assumed to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Winter precipitation (December-February) - increase by 5-15% (50% of mean predicted increase to 2071-2100) <input type="checkbox"/> Spring precipitation (March-May) - no change <input type="checkbox"/> Summer precipitation (June-August) - decrease by 10-30% (50% of mean predicted decrease to 2071-2100) <input type="checkbox"/> Autumn precipitation (September-November) - decrease by 5% <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme events increase in magnitude by 0-15% (50% of predicted increase of up to 30%) <p>With respect to snow fraction of precipitation, there are no data on the current situation. However, it would seem reasonable to assume from the predicted increases in winter</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>temperature that more precipitation will occur as rain in the winter months, and that snowmelt will peak earlier.</p>
<p>I would like to ask you a question about the sludge tank. You said that there is no cyanide beyond this tank. On page 60 of chapter 4.1. from the feasibility study, there is a table containing the geo-chemical composition of sludge. This table includes the total cyanide concentration, but you have included a comparison in your table, between the sludge tank at Aurul and the one Roşia Montana and it is there that we see that the concentration of cyanide in the sludge is between the values 5 and 7 GTM (?). The question therefore is: will there be any cyanide in the tailings</p>	<p>The cyanide mass balance for the process is detailed in Chapter 2 Technological Processes, Section 4.1.3 <i>Industrial Wastewater treatment of the EIA (Report on the Environmental Assessment).(EIA)</i></p> <p>Based on the discharge rate and the concentration, it is estimated that the TMF will receive approximately 97 tones of total cyanide per year. Based on the volume of the pores in the tailings, almost one third of this quantity will be contained by the tailings, and 66 tones/year will be contained by the water in the tailings dam, which will be circulated back into the technological processes.</p> <p>The main quantity of the cyanide will be recovered in the processing plant as shown in Figure 4.1.15 and described in Section 2.3.3, Chapter 4.1 Water of the EIA Report. Even though, there will be a remaining quantity of cyanide. The treated tailings represent the only source of the Project for process residual water. The residual cyanide concentrations found in the treated tailings slurry will have to comply with the EU Directive for mine waste which stipulates a maximum value of 10 mg/L CN_{WAD} (weak acid dissociable). The cyanide will exist as potential pollutant of the surface waters on the plant site and only during the mining phase and for the first one or two years after closure. Modeling of the predicted concentrations in the TMF has shown that treated process plant tailings flow is expected to contain 2 to 7 mg/L total cyanide.</p> <p>Further degradation will reduce the concentrations to below applicable standards in surface water (0.1 mg/l) within 1-3 years of closure. A secondary effect of this treatment is also the reduction of many of the metals which may potentially occur in the process water stream. An assessment of the likely chemical makeup of the tailings leachate, based on testing, is summarized in Table 4.1-18 (section 4.3.), Chapter 4.1 Water, of the EIA report. The below drawing is presenting the complexity of CN degradation processes which are occurring in TMF.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<div> </div> <p>After discharge, the water is circulated back into the process; the decant water in the TMF during the entire period of storage, is subject to passive treatment processes, including natural degradation of the cyanide, hydrolyses, volatilization, photo-oxidation, bio-oxidation, mixing / separation, adsorption, dilution due to rainfalls etc.</p> <p>According to the data sourced during the operation of various mines, different cyanide reduction efficiencies are outlined (from 23-38% to 57-76% for total cyanides and from 21-42% to 71-80% for WAD), depending on the season (temperature).</p> <p>An average 50% decrease of CN_t concentration was considered for the TMF during operations' phase. The Model compiled for the degradation process shows that the cyanide concentration is possible to decrease to even 0.1 mg CN_t/L during the first three years of closure.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>The main part (90%) of the decomposed cyanide (average of 50%) is broken down by volatilization / hydrolysis, as cyanic acid. The mathematic modeling of the cyanic acid concentration in the TMF showed a maximum hourly concentration of 382 µg/m³ in comparison to 5000 µg/m³, the concentration allowed by the Order no. 462 of the Ministry of Environment and Waters' Management.</p> <p>The cyanide used for the ore processing will be handled / stored in compliance with the EU standards and the provisions of the International Code for the Management of the Cyanide (ICMC- www.cyanidecode.org); it will be safely kept on the processing plant site in order to prevent any accidental spillage. The cyanide and its compounds will be subject to INCO detoxification procedure (DETOX) – this procedure is considered the Best Available Technique (BAT) as per BREF document; the process tailings will be discharged into the TMF in accordance with EU Directive 2006/21/CE on the management of mining waste.</p>
<p>I am the leader of the International WWF Environment Protection Organization in Hungary, respectively the president of the Council for the National Park Cris Mures.</p> <p>I could see with my own eyes the effects that the catastrophe of the pollution of the Tisza with heavy metals had in 2002.</p> <p>The observation I make refers to that part of the feasibility study regarding the environment, referring to the biological diversity. Upon studying the materials available to us, we have reached the conclusion that- as concerns the vegetation in the area, as well as the aquatic organisms (macroscopic vertebrates,</p>	<p>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 (EIA) that was prepared in full compliance with the provisions of Ministerial Order 863/2002 (which has 112 pages, and includes 4 annexes and 4 exhibits), and finally, The Biodiversity Management Plan (which has 31 pages).</p> <p>We would like to emphasize the fact that the biodiversity chapter has been prepared by over 20 experts from 10 different national and international institutions, including experts from the Romanian Academy.</p> <p>The Biodiversity Chapter of EIA fully complies with legal requirements included in the legislation governing scoping of such EIAs.</p> <p>Considering its utility, as a technical-administrative instrument that will subsequently facilitate and serve 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. We intended to present information of special relevance and with an elevated accessibility level in order to emphasize the local natural surroundings, in general, and biodiversity, in particular.</p> <p>Due to the fact that we wanted to warrant the accessibility of our study, several unbiased limitations that have been reflected upon the biodiversity chapter.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>invertebrates and fish) – the respective chapter is mainly without any substance</p>	
<p>My question concerns the Criș-Mureș National Park, directly influenced by this investment, since it is a border crossing area. A certain part of the river Mureș is declared a natural reservation in Hungary. I would be interested to know whether you believe that, from the point of view of the ecological experiences – you can offer guarantees that in case of an accident produced during cyanide transport or during its use in production, or during a terrorist attack, we would not face consequences similar to those in 2000?</p>	<p>We appreciate that there is concern about transboundary impacts and have worked extensively with independent experts and scientists to fully assess all possibilities. These assessments, including a just-completed study of catastrophic failure scenarios by The University of Reading, have concluded that the Roșia Montană Project has no transboundary impact. A full copy of the University of Reading study can be found in the reference documents included as an annex to this report.</p> <p>The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA) (Chapter 10 <i>Transboundary Impacts</i>) assesses the proposed project with regard to potential for significant river basin and transboundary impacts downstream which could, for example, affect the Mureș 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.</p> <p>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 by RMGC to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA 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.</p> <p>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 Roșia Montană.</p> <p>The modelling created for Roșia 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 Roșia Montană as well as the complete Abrud-Arieș-Mureș river system down to the Hungarian Border and on into the Tisa River. The model takes into account the dilution, mixing and physico-chemical</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>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.</p> <p>Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial European Union Best Available Techniques (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 Tailings Management Facility - 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modeling work is presented under the title of the <i>Mureş River Modelling</i> Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1.</p>
<p>Based on what ecological experience can the Mures habitat be reconstructed in the event of such damage? I am not only thinking of the fish population, but also of the entire concerning eco system. Until now, we talked of money and technology, but Roşia Montana is surrounded by an aquatic network similar to the human circulatory system and all these waters flow into the Mureş, and</p>	<p>We appreciate that there is concern about transboundary impacts and have worked extensively with independent experts and scientists to fully assess all possibilities. These assessments, including a just-completed study of catastrophic failure scenarios by The University of Reading, have concluded that the Roşia Montană Project has no transboundary impact. A full copy of the University of Reading study can be found in the reference documents included as an annex to this report.</p> <p>The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA) (Chapter 10 <i>Transboundary Impacts</i>) 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.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>at the borders of this town, there is that part of the Criş-Mureş National Park that lives of this river.</p> <p>So, is there or not a team and a system by means of which the initial state of the region can be restored, in case of a situation similar to the one we witnessed in 2002? Thank you.</p>	<p>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 by RMGC to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial European Union Best Available Techniques (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 Tailings Management Facility - 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.</p> <p>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.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modeling work is presented under the title of the <i>Mureş River Modelling</i> Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1.</p>
<p>I came from Romania, from Arad, a city affected by pollution time and again. I perfectly understand the fears and restraints of the Hungarian citizens regarding potential pollution, similar sentiments also exist in Arad. My question to the representatives of the investment company would be as follows: In case they receive from the Romanian authorities the approvals and authorizations requested by law, will they accept that civil organizations monitor their compliance with the commitments they have entered for the conservation of values? I say this because I do not trust the Romanian authorities to apply the adequate methods of supervision. I am interested if the investment company is willing and open to allow this monitoring activity, performed by the civil societies (not just ecologists).</p>	<p>The Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive and the Mining Waste Management Directive both require external audits. Because RMGC is bound by these statutes, we did not feel it necessary to specify our compliance in the EIA. As stipulated in Mine Waste Directive 2006/21/EC, RMGC's precise audit team and schedule will be established as we move through the process of acquiring the required permits for waste dumps or for the extractive waste deposit. The audit team and schedule will also be part of the IPPC site evaluation report.</p> <p>RMGC welcomes these regular external audits.</p>
<p>Good evening. I would like to launch a question formulated</p>	<p>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</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>exclusively from the point of view of the civil society. I would like the RMGC to publish the agreement it has signed with the Romanian Government or at least that point of the agreement stipulating, the percentage that is owed to the Romanian Government of the whole income generated by the mining. I would be also interested if, - in case of the closure of any mine – the responsibility for the recultivation and the dismantling of the mine goes to the Romanian government and if not, where it goes to?</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>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.</p> <p>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”).</p> <p>In România, 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”).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>RMGC has retained one of the world’s leading insurance brokers, which is well established in</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>România 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 Roşia 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Yet we recognize that with a project as large as that being undertaken at Roşia 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.</p> <p>All insurers and insurance coverage related to the mining operations at Roşia Montană will be in full compliance with Romania's insurance regulations.</p> <p>Detailed financial guarantees are in place, in the form of the 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.</p> <p>The EFG must be in place to receive an operating permit to begin mining operations. An analysis is underway to determine the EFG required during each year of operation. The minimum amount at the start is expected to be approximately US \$ 25 million and increase from that level annually.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>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).</p> <p>Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash deposit;

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trust funds; • Letter of credit; • Surety bonds; • Insurance policy. <p>Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roşia Montană project.</p>
<p>Good evening, I am Miklos Antal, the leader of the ecological circle from the Polytechnic Economic Science University in Budapest. In case of such an investment, because of its monumental character, a person with a global thinking must also consider those extrinsic expenses that appear during the actual concrete investment, as for example costs regarding the production of the used materials, of the consumed energy, fuel. It must be considered that the carbon dioxide released into the air will not be neutralized by anyone and this must also be referred to in a study of feasibility.</p>	<p>Atmospheric pollutants are everywhere in the ambient air, with lower or higher concentrations, their emission sources being both anthropic (human activities) and natural.</p> <p>In regards to the atmospheric pollutants generated by the mining activities proposed by Roşia Montană Project, we specify that Piatra Albă area, although relatively close to the industrial perimeter, is a part of its external areas and is exposed to the lowest extent to these pollutants. The sole pollutant which could influence, to a certain extent, the air quality from Piatra Albă area is represented by particles. Maximum concentrations of particles from the air within the Piatra Albă area will be of 4 up to 20 times lower than the standard values for population's health protection. Concentrations of other pollutants generated by the future mining activities into the Piatra Albă area's air will be insignificant.</p> <p>Please note that in the perimeter of any locality, irrespective of the industrial activities, the air quality is influenced by inherent local sources of day-to-day life, namely: heating, cooking, traffic etc.</p> <p>The polluting level of the atmosphere in Piatra Albă area, by particles, due to the future local sources together with the mining activities will be below the standard values established for the population's health protection.</p> <p>The model of atmospheric dispersion has been developed using the <i>Best Available Techniques</i>, in order to simulate the transport of the pollutants generated by the mining activities outside the Project area. Modern concepts related to the flow and dispersion in complex terrains are incorporated in AERMOD by using a new and simple approach. If this is not necessary, the plume is modelled, either having a path that impacts the terrain or with a path that follows the terrains' topography.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>AERMOD can forecast concentrations of pollutants from multiple sources for a wide variety of sites, meteorological conditions, types of pollutants and mediation periods. For this project, the concentrations on short term have been calculated using the maximum hourly rates of emission for activities developed simultaneously and for the averages calculated for intervals of 1 hour, 8 hours and 24 hours. The annual concentrations have been calculated using all active sources during the respective year.</p> <p>The measures taken for the control of the dust emissions resulting from the pits and ore / waste rock haulage roads are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The use of a new blasting technology: millisecond delay blasting which reduces drastically the height of the dust front and dispersion area; - Ceasing of the activities generating dust during the periods with intense winds or when the automatic monitor for particles installed in Roşia Montană protection area indicates an alert situation; - Implementation of a program for dust control on the unpaved roads during the drought seasons by means of watering trucks and inert substances for dust suppression. These measures will reduce the dust emissions by 90%; - Minimize the height when doing the maneuvers of unloading / placing the materials; - Establish and implement speed limits in traffic; - Implement a schedule for periodical maintenance of vehicles and equipments, subject to monitoring; - Automatic monitoring of the air quality and meteorological parameters; - Implement extra measures to control the dust emissions: the ore and waste rock is sprinkled with water when loaded in trucks. <p>Details: The Report on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Study (Vol. 12 – Chapter 4.2, Sub-chapter 4.2.4) and Air Quality Management Plan (Vol. 24, Plan D) include, in detail, the technical and operational measures in order to reduce/eliminate the dust emission generated by the Project activities.</p>
<p>The most sensible point of the RMGC project is the deprivation of the people of their land. My friends in Roşia Montana also</p>	<p>When acquiring the private property lands necessary for the development of Roşia Montană Project, 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</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>have some land exactly at the location where the sludge tank is designed to be constructed. Mr. Ashton used the expression “design around” – I do not know what exactly he means by this, but I think they want to design something around that location, that is, to surround the land of my friends with the sludge tank. I would like to ask how this is possible, what is the solution to this end?</p>	<p>Relocation and Resettlement Action Plan developed by RMGC, which may be found on company’s official website.</p> <p>The company will seek options to redesign the mine plan to allow those owners to retain their property, unaffected by the mine. In the Environmental Impact Assessment Report, Alternatives chapter, several alternatives are being considered, including different choices for the location of the tailing dam facilities, other than in Corna Valley.</p> <p>Of course it may prove, at the end of all of these efforts, that a very small number of property owners - perhaps a few families - will refuse to sell their holdings. At that point, the decision falls to Romanian relevant authorities as to whether they will exercise the legal instruments available to them to expropriate the properties. That decision will turn on whether a small number of people, perhaps a handful, should prevail (via a de facto veto power) over the majority will of local residents and public development interests as a whole to benefit from \$2.5 billion USD infused into Romania, much of it into a rural region that has been designated a “Disadvantaged Zone” and knows only extreme poverty at present.</p> <p>Mention should be made that art. 6 of the Mining law no. 85/2003 expressly provides expropriation as one of the legal methods for a titleholder to acquire the usage right over the lands necessary for the development of mining activities in the exploitation perimeter.</p> <p>Also, art. 1 of Law no. 33/1994 on the expropriation for public utility cause provides that “<i>the expropriation of immovable property, [...], can be made only for cause of public utility</i>”, and art. 6 of the same law provides that “<i>there are causes of public utility: geological exploration and prospecting; extraction and processing of useful mineral substances</i>”.</p> <p>In conclusion, the expropriation, in exchange of a fair and prior compensation, made in accordance with the legal and constitutional provisions, represents one of the modalities of obtaining the usage right over the lands necessary for the development of a mining project, being expressly provided by art. 6 of the Mining Law no. 85/2003 and by art. 6 of Law no. 33/1994.</p>
<p>I am Csaba Haranghy and I think it is fair to present the declaration I made today and</p>	<p>We appreciate that there is concern about transboundary impacts and have worked extensively with independent experts and scientists to fully assess all possibilities. These assessments, including a just-completed study of catastrophic failure scenarios by The</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>than present my question. As the general manager of the greatest drinking water supply company in Hungaria, respectively as a chief of the Department for Water Supply with the Union of Community Farms in Hungary, as well as a member of the board of directors of the International Farming Union, I think that I must express my concern. I am convinced that the gold mine project for Roşia Montana, 400 km away from the Hungarian border, represents a hazard for the Romanian and Hungarian aquatic habitats that cannot be evaluated yet. The community farms situated along the affected rivers are responsible for the water supply to several million people, this is why they see it as their main target to protect the environment.</p>	<p>University of Reading, have concluded that the Roşia Montană Project has no transboundary impact. A full copy of the University of Reading study can be found in the reference documents included as an annex to this report.</p> <p>The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA) (Chapter 10 <i>Transboundary Impacts</i>) 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.</p> <p>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 by RMGC to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial European Union Best Available Techniques (EU BAT)-compliant technology adopted for the project (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>in effluent stored in the Tailings Management Facility - 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modeling work is presented under the title of the <i>Mureş River Modelling</i> Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>I am Dénes Szabó and I would like to formulate some questions regarding the explosive materials that would be used. What happens if the explosive storage explodes - which, according to the description- is pretty close to the sludge tank – what would be the intensity of the vibrations produced by this unfortunate event and what would be the effect of these vibrations on the sludge tank?</p>	<p>The design of the Roşia Montană project has considered the potential for this kind of accidents as well and has incorporated additional containment and monitoring measures to protect people and the environment. Risks, of course, can be mitigated but never eliminated. Therefore in case of an accident, measures will be taken in accordance with the emergency plans stipulated by the legislation in force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal Emergency Plan; - Emergency Preparedness and Spill Contingency Plan; - External Emergency Plan. <p>The main emergency response actions are summarized. below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Potential Hydrogen Cyanide Releases</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intervention: Immediate implementation of the plans mentioned above, depending on the potential impact on the areas off site, immediate coordination with the external emergency plan; - Notification and evacuation of areas downwind, emission containment, if possible, followed by immediate medical assistance to the exposed personnel; - Incident investigation and preventive and corrective action; - Implementation of other specific emergency actions. 2. <u>Potential Emissions of Cyanide Solutions from the Process Plant, due to Tanks, Pipes or Valves Failure</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intervention: Immediate implementation of the plans mentioned above (depending on the potential impact on the areas off site), immediate coordination with the external emergency plans of the local communities; - Notification and evacuation of areas downwind, emission containment, if possible, followed by immediate medical assistance to the exposed personnel; - Pumping of the solution discharge from the secondary containment back into the cyanidation process; - Use of earth stripping equipment to build emergency containment areas in case of fractures of the secondary containment dams and immediate remediation of areas with contaminated soils; - Incident investigation and preventive and corrective action; - Implementation of other specific emergency actions.

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>3. <u>Fires or Explosions occurring in the Occupied Buildings or Process Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intervention: Immediate evacuation of the areas or buildings and notification of the personnel located downwind and of the fire brigade; - The fire brigade takes part in fire control operations and first aid assistance; - Coordination with the representatives of the relevant legal and military authorities, if there is knowledge or suspicion of intentional anthropogenic action; - Incident investigation and preventive and corrective action; - Implementation of other specific emergency actions. <p>4. <u>Chemical Spills on the Process/Storage Sites</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intervention: Evacuation of the area and notification of the personnel located downwind, followed by the deployment of the intervention team for hazardous substances (“Hazmat”) and initiation of spill control actions; - First-aid assistance to the exposed personnel by medical teams. <p>References: Chapter (5)- Security Report</p>
<p>77. Finally I would like to invite the members of the RMGC to a</p>	<p>The reference made in the public consultation was to the fact that the water in the Tailings Management Facility at the Roşia Montană Project will comply with the concentration of</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>glass of water from the reserve of the accumulation tank, which, according to their information is toxic to a very small extent, concerning the cyanide sludge, to have the pleasure of sharing together the same water. Thank you.</p>	<p>cyanide than would be permitted under the new EU Mining Waste Directive, as explained below.</p> <p>Cyanide is a toxic compound and it must be handled and managed carefully. Still, it disintegrates rapidly in normal atmospheric conditions into non-hazardous substances, unlike mercury, for instance. The Roşia Montană Project will use the best available technologies for the extraction of gold and management of wastes and will comply with the European Directive regarding management of wastes containing cyanides.</p> <p>Cyanide is one of the few substances that can dissolve gold. It 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. 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 (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. Mine waste in the EU is currently permitted to have a 50 ppm concentration of cyanide, which the Directive reduces to 10 ppm for new mines. Roşia Montană's TMF will have a concentration of approximately 5-7ppm.</p> <p>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. The EIA study also evaluated alternatives to cyanide from the economic, process applicability, and environmental perspectives. The study concluded that the use of cyanide as it will be used in the Roşia Montană Project is a Best Available Technique as defined by the EU.</p>
<p>The churches in Romania, among them the Orthodox Church, have firmly stated in 2003 that they are not disposed to any concession in the matter of the church endangered by this project. Now, by a stylistic</p>	<p>As the questioner notes, the comments by the Holy Synod date to 2003. Based on those comments, the Roşia Montană Project was redesigned to reduce impact on the churches in the community.</p> <p>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.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>“smoke bomb” that is at least incorrect, Mr. Ashton has said repeatedly, that since then there was another opinion formed in this matter. What is this opinion and where can it be consulted by the public?</p>	<p>Churches construction is a central element in the new community of Piatra Albă being built by the company.</p> <p>The fact is that 98% of people in the industrial zone of the village have scheduled surveys to assess their property - a sign that they are considering the sale of their homes. We trust that if the community indicates its support of the RMP, the churches in the community will reflect the preferences of their congregations. The churches have followed the human communities providing them religious service and support.</p> <p>Mention should be made that art. 6 of the Mining law no. 85/2003 expressly provides expropriation as one of the legal methods for a titleholder to acquire the usage right over the lands necessary for the development of mining activities in the exploitation perimeter.</p> <p>Also, art. 1 of Law no. 33/1994 on the expropriation for public utility cause provides that “<u>the expropriation of immovable property, [...], can be made only for cause of public utility</u>”, and art. 6 of the same law provides that “<u>there are causes of public utility: geological exploration and prospecting; extraction and processing of useful mineral substances</u>”.</p> <p>In conclusion, the expropriation, in exchange of a fair and prior compensation, made in accordance with the legal and constitutional provisions, represents one of the modalities of obtaining the usage right over the lands necessary for the development of a mining project, being expressly provided by art. 6 of the Mining Law no. 85/2003 and by art. 6 of Law no. 33/1994.</p>
<p>It is a significant difference, I can tell you, between the fact that you mention that you intend to build a sludge tank of the size of 367 football fields, instead of one of the size of 450 of them. So I ask: What precisely is there in the sludge? Because I suspect that eventually we will find out that in reality it is as beneficial as medicinal water, or therapeutic water, isn't it?</p>	<p>The reference made in the public consultation was to the fact that the water in the Tailings Management Facility at the Roşia Montană Project will comply with the concentration of cyanide than would be permitted under the new EU Mining Waste Directive, as explained below.</p> <p>Cyanide is a toxic compound and it must be handled and managed carefully. Still, it disintegrates rapidly in normal atmospheric conditions into non-hazardous substances, unlike mercury, for instance. The Roşia Montană Project will use the best available technologies for the extraction of gold and management of wastes and will comply with the European Directive regarding management of wastes containing cyanides.</p> <p>Cyanide is one of the few substances that can dissolve gold. It is used in hundreds of gold</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
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<p>I would be very happy if you could deny everything that has been said in the beginning of your project, i.e. that it is beneficial to the whole region of 8000 people. I do believe that for this immense sum of money that the project implies, there would be other possibilities, more economic ones, to employ those 8000 people in the region. So if it is about 8000 potential employees, meaning, together with their families, maybe over 20 thousand people - then I would be interested- according</p>	<p><u>Based on a complex assessment (volume 5), the health status of the population will be not affected on a 100 km radius.</u></p> <p>The assessment of possible risks for human health has been carried out on the basis of the estimated concentration distribution of hazardous substances in Roșia Montană, taking into account more than 40 localities in the neighboring area, covering more than 200 km². The assessment considers the known current distributions and concentrations of hazardous substances within the study area, and the future predictions with relation to the proposed mining activities. It is clear that the estimated concentrations, which are lower than the maximum permissible concentrations (MPC), do not cause significant adverse effects on the local population's health [1].</p> <p>However, while the proposed mining activities have not started at Roșia Montană, the local population is currently faced with health problems, in the sense that the health status of the local residents in the commune is deficient as compared to that of the neighboring population groups. Consequently, clear measures must be taken to improve the health of the Roșia</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>to the words of the expert in health problems - just in order to know the fundamental state before the investment, what was the health of the Roşia Montana population three years ago? Maybe it was not the most precarious one in Romania. And I am thinking here especially of the negative influence of stress on the health. In this case it is indeed not a matter of cross border pollution, but one of human solidarity</p>	<p>Montană local residents. At the same time, as mentioned above, sitting and operating the proposed mine will not cause any other supplementary adverse effects on the local population's health, as long as the distribution of the pollutant concentrations that have been studied complies with the dispersion models shown in the present study (EIA).</p> <p>Reference: [1] Chapter 6.6, <i>Results and Discussions</i>, page 124-129, vol. 5, <i>Health Baseline Report</i></p>
<p>I would also like to know weather, in case such a catastrophe ever occurred in Hungary, if our Romanian friends would show up in great numbers to our aid, to prevent such an investment. Regarding to this aspect, I would like the ones referred to, to solicit as much information as possible from the Hungarian Government, if they think there is something wrong here. We believe, that there are several more establishments with a high industrial degree of risk than the 40 mentioned, this is why we think that the Hungarian Government should be constrained to act in all the</p>	<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>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, 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.</p> <p>More detailed assessments are conducted for accident scenarios that, based on the</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
possible situations	<p>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 1 - 25 on the risk scale.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>In assessing technological hazards and risks, the quantity of hazardous substances on the</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>site was calculated as a total and by category, as provided by the <i>Notification Procedure</i> 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 <i>Safety Report</i> on its operations to prevent major accident risks.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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;

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 Mures 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.

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>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).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of HCN on the tailings pond surface. Simulated emissions of HCN from the

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>Tailings Management Facility pond surface and of their dispersion into the ambient air show that the level of 400μ g/m³ hourly average and 179μ g/m³ 8hr average will not be exceeded. These HCN concentrations are only slightly over the odor threshold (0.17ppm) and much below potentially dangerous concentrations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 – PhD. 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 m³ 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 m³/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.: <p>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.</p> <p>It is being mentioned the fact that the study develops the occurrence possibility of these scenarios (pages 166-171, Conclusions).</p> <p>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</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>Corporation is signatory to this code. Bibliographical references for Chapter 7 “Risk Cases” are listed at page173-176.</p>
<p>Good evening, my name is Zsuzsa Szabó, I am an agronomic engineer specialized in environmental management. I would have something to say to the haughty lady from Romania who spoke in Hungarian. I would like her to think about the fact that, although the company does employ now, in 17 to 20 years it may leave the area, destroying these working positions, leaving the village exploited and its inhabitants with no employment. It is a simple observation that I have made, but it is well worth thinking about.</p>	<p>The Roşia Montană Project (RMP) will be a catalyst for local and regional economic development. As with any major industrial development, impacts will be positive and negative. In the case of Roşia Montană, beneficial impacts will be maximized by involving local and regional governments and other relevant parties from the community in development initiatives as part of a participatory approach. Negative impacts will be mitigated through measures as described in the Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report (EIA).</p> <p>Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) recognizes that sustainable development is a multi-dimensional concept which combines five key interrelated areas of capital:</p> <p>Financial Capital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Economic Development Impact, fiscal management, taxes ○ Average of 1200 jobs during construction over 2 years, the majority of which sourced locally; ○ 634 jobs during operations (direct employment including contracted employment for cleaning, security, transportation, and other, for 16 years, most of which sourced locally; ○ Some 6000 indirect jobs for 20 years, locally & regionally[1]; ○ US\$ 1billion in profit share, profit tax, royalties and other taxes and fees to Romanian local, regional & national government; ○ US\$ 1,5 billion procuring goods & services. US\$ 400 million during construction (2 years) and US\$ 1,1 billion during production, from Romania (16 years); ○ The set up of a micro-credit finance facility in the area to allow access to affordable financing; ○ To promote local & regional business development, set up a business centre and incubator units, offering mentoring, training (entrepreneurial, business plans, fiscal & administrative management, etc), legal, financial & administrative advice. <p>Physical Capital</p> <p>Infrastructure – including buildings, energy, transport, water and waste management facilities:</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increases in revenue to government agencies, on the order of US\$ 1 billion over 20 years (construction + production + closure) will result in additional money the government may allocate to improving community infrastructure; ○ RMGC will also develop the resettlement sites of Piatra Albă and Dealul Furcilor in Alba Iulia. Piatra Albă will contain a new civic centre, commercial and residential areas; these will be transferred to the local authorities once complete. The Resettlement and Relocation Action Plan (RRAP) contains full details of these initiatives. <p>Human Capital</p> <p>Health and education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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; ○ Implementation of the SMURD (Mobile Emergency Service for Resuscitation and Extrication) 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, eg: Ovidiu Rom & local authorities. <p>Social Capital</p> <p>Skills training, community relationships and social networks and the institutional capacity to support them, preservation of cultural patrimony:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Efforts to develop and promote Roşia Montană’s cultural heritage for both locals and tourism; ○ Providing adult education opportunities and skills enhancement including training programs, funds and scholarships, to increase employment chances both direct with RMGC and indirect; ○ Programs assisting vulnerable people & groups, and to consolidate social networks particularly in Roşia Montană (Good Neighbor Program, Social Program);

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Partnerships with NGOs working with the youth in the area to improve and increase the capacity of the community. <p>Natural Capital</p> <p>Landscape, biodiversity, water quality, ecosystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures contained in the RMP management plans and SOPs will result in mitigation of environmental impacts and conditions as identified in the EIA; ○ The improved environmental condition will enhance the quality of life in Roșia Montană; ○ Training & assistance in integrating environmental considerations into business plans; ○ Awareness-building regarding positive environmental performance of business activities; ○ Environmental standards associated with loans through the micro-credit finance facility including monitoring of environmental performance; ○ Business Code of Conduct requiring suppliers to RMP to comply with RMGC's environmental performance standards. <p>These five capital spheres in turn support the three pillars of sustainable development -- social, environmental and economic.</p> <p>RMGC's view of the social and economic benefits of the RMP is described in the Community Sustainable Development Plan and EIA Chapter 4.8 – the Social and Economic Environment.</p> <p>RMGC will collaborate on community development issues with interested parties from the Community. RMGC's commitment to collaboration will extend to local, regional and national authorities. This approach allows the Community to own, direct and control all relevant development issues in a multi-stakeholder and integrated manner.</p> <p>In the spirit of that commitment, to date, RMGC has conducted extensive consultations, including 1262 individual meetings and interviews, and the distribution of questionnaires for which over 500 responses have been received, 18 focal group meetings, and 65 public debates, in addition to holding discussions with government authorities, non-governmental organizations and potentially affected stakeholders. Feedback has been used in the preparation of the Management Plans of the EIA as well as the drafting of partnerships and development programs.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>A comprehensive monitoring programme is currently being developed by RMGC to evaluate our socio-economic mitigation and enhancement measures. This monitoring programme will include the input and considerations of impacted and potentially impacted stakeholders. To institutionalize this input, RMGC – in association with a number of local stakeholder groups – is in the process of setting up local and regional partnerships to aid RMGC and the community in monitoring the progress of the RMP.</p> <p>RMGC’s monitoring programme will be conducted in a transparent manner, allowing parties to evaluate progress of the effectiveness and to suggest implementing improvements. This process will continue throughout the life of the project with the aim of maximizing benefits and minimizing negative impacts.</p> <p>A preliminary framework that will assist in guiding the development of the monitoring plan has been set up (see Volume 14, Section 4.8, Social and Economical Environment, Table 7-1, of the Roşia Montană project EIA).</p> <p>Partnerships include initiatives concerning education and youth development and training, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roşia Montană NGO Partnership; • Roşia Montană Youth Partnership; • Apuseni Youth Resource Center; • Roşia Montană Educational Partnership. <p>Other partnerships concern monitoring and management of environmental aspects, including The Roşia Montană Research Center for Environment and Health. Bio-physical aspects will be monitored and co-managed with the Roşia Montană Biodiversity Partnership and the Roşia Montană Forestry Partnership.</p> <p>To further promote and develop the economic opportunities presented by the RMP, RMGC is also cooperating with local Stakeholders regarding setting up a business center.</p> <p>It is expected that training programs offered by RMGC and its partners, as well as employment experience gained during the RMP, will result in a highly trained and skilled workforce across a range of disciplines. This should place people in a competitive position for</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>work with other mining companies. Such skills are also transferable to the non-mining sector.</p> <p>Beyond direct skill-building, the presence of the RMP as a major investment will improve the area's economic climate, encouraging and promoting the development of non-mining activities. It is expected that the improved investment and economic climate will lead to business opportunities that can develop concurrent with the RMP, even as they extend well beyond economic activities related directly to mining operations. This diversification of economic development is a critical benefit of the investments generated to realize the RMP.</p> <p>The Zonal Urbanism Plan (PUZ) detailing the land surface required by the RMP affects only about 25% of Roşia Montană commune, leaving open many opportunities to establish business ventures in the community. Even now, some businesses have already been established on the remaining 75% of the Commune; once the PUZ is finalized, business start-up will be further encouraged.[2]</p> <p>For more information, please see Roşia Montană Sustainable Development Programs and Partnerships annex 4.</p> <p>References: [1] The multiplier effect for the RMP is in the order of 1 Direct job to 30 Indirect Full Time Job Equivalentents over twenty years. A complex methodology used to derive this multiplier effect is available via RMGC. However, the more conservative 1 : 10 Direct : Indirect figure is used to maintain consistency with internationally accepted multiplier effects for large mining projects in impoverished regions, such as mentioned in UNCTAD (2006) Commodity policies for development: a new framework for the fight against poverty. TD/B/COM.1/75, Geneva, Switzerland. [2] Information on existing industries, such as agriculture and tourism, is provided in Volume 14, 4.8 Social and Economical Environment, and in Volume 31, Plan L - Community Sustainable Development Management Plan. This information was assembled primarily so that an assessment could be completed on the potential effects of the proposed project on these industries. (MMGA_0069 CSDP)</p>
<p>We have discussed about borders, water, people, respectively catastrophes</p>	<p>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</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>caused by cyanide, but we have not yet talked about the damage provoked by trampling, by noise pollution and air pollution. The study should also analyze these aspects. Thank you.</p>	<p>impacts from background and Roşia Montană Project sources, and to guide future monitoring and measurement activities as well as the selection of appropriate <i>Best Management Practices/Best Available Techniques</i> 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 <i>Noise and Vibrations of the EIA Report</i>.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This model has been validated by AAC (Acoustic Alliance Consulting) 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</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>of 1 to 3 dB(A).</p> <p>When the sequential starter is adequately delayed, only small amounts of explosive are detonated simultaneously. The use of blast sequences controlled with the NONEL delay system allows multiple small explosions, which nonetheless act as one loading, without generating a movement of material outside the blasting area larger than the coverage of each individual explosion.</p> <p>Millisecond delays techniques are efficient, due to the fact that the movement of rock outside the action radius of a single hole is approximately 3 milliseconds per meter. For example, if two blasting holes rows are drilled at a distance of 8 meters, the second row of holes will explode approximately 24 milliseconds after detonation of the first row. Thus, the time of detonation of the second row of holes can be set up such as to maximize the rock movement efficiency.</p> <p>When mine blasting is properly executed, an outside observer can see the land going up and down, like a wave front, as if someone induced a smooth oscillation to a carpet placed on the floor. As the wave moves, a series of small intensity explosions will propagate the rock crushing wave.</p> <p>In conclusion, the special technologies used (within various perimeters) will not produce adverse effects on the constructions from Roşia Montană commune; however, due to the state of advanced deterioration, and in the absence of rapid intervention from the competent bodies, these constructions will become impossible to recover.</p> <p><i>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. (MMGA_0081 noise)</i></p>
<p>I would like to add some words to John's statement according to which we use chlorine to clean (purify) the drinking water in Budapest. I do believe that in this case there is another basis</p>	<p>Avoidance of transboundary impact is achieved by "overbuilding" the Roşia Montana Project to mitigate risk, and constructing project facilities to exacting standards, under monitoring of EU authorities, agents of the banks underwriting the project and other international overseers.</p> <p>As a key element in this effort, the EIA report considered accidents that could occur at the Roşia Montană project that could have possible transboundary impacts. These are</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>of comparison, since we do use chlorine for the purification of drinking water, in the interest of the community, but you however will take the gold from here and take it far away, to Canada, respectively the wealthy shareholders in the whole world. So it is a totally different matter. Please allow me to have a temporary small role in this theatrical representation – I call it this based on the two public hearings in Hungary where John has managed to avoid the answers to professional questions skillfully. John, it seems like your investment project corresponds to all standards, to Romanian legislation as well as the EU directives. Many people you also convince by saying that the chance of a catastrophe caused by cyanide is 1 to 1.000.000 or 1 to 10.000.000 or 1 to 100.000.000</p>	<p>presented in Chapter 10 of the EIA report. The accidents considered included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A dam failure with an associated release of tailings water and/or tailings material - An accident involving delivery of Cyanide to the project site via established transportation corridors. <p>A specific evaluation of the impacts associated with an assumed scenario for failure was analyzed to determine whether it would result in transboundary impacts. Based on this analysis it was concluded that the environmental accidents considered will have negative impacts at local/regional level, but will not have a negative transboundary effect.</p> <p>A transboundary accident caused by the Corna dam failure is unlikely, given that its design has involved special safety measures. Some of the design parameters go beyond the recommendations of the Romanian and European design standards for this type of structure. Among other things, the dam was designed to retain runoff resulting from the combined action of two successive extreme rain events of 450 mm/m²/24 h, corresponding to a total of 900 mm/m², a quantity that has never been registered in Romania (the flood volume for each PMP is 2,7 million cubic meters). Also, the dam was designed to withstand an 8 Richter Scale earthquake, with an average return period of 1:475 years [1], with the result that such an earthquake would leave the dam undamaged to the extent that operations could continue as usual. Even after closure, the dam was designed to withstand a 1 in 10,000 year earthquake with minimal damage</p> <p>According to the provisions made as part of the technical assessments undertaken for the EIA Report, the PMP will have an average return period ranging from 1:100, 000, 000 to 1:1 000, 000, 000 years [2]. It should be noted that a return period of more than 1:100 000 indicates a very low probability of occurrence of this event (a 24 hour rain event). Special safety measures have been taken. The impoundment was designed to withstand any hazardous natural phenomenon that might occur.</p> <p>However, hypothetical scenarios have been imagined, based on the assumption that the construction methodology would not be complied with, thus resulting in dam failure. These scenarios represent the worst case scenarios that could be identified, taking into account the technical characteristics of the TMF. The scenarios are presented in detail in Chapter 7, the EIA Report, subchapter (6.4.3, pages 117-121). This subchapter also includes a presentation of the potential consequences of such an accident. The data concerning the cyanide</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>concentration distribution, presented in the EIA Report, have been obtained using a conservative mixture model, that does not take into account the dispersion and the attenuation that occurs as the plume travels downstream. Later on, a much precise and realist simulation was carried out, based on the INCA, taking into account the dispersion, volatilization and decomposing of cyanide as the cyanide plume travels downstream (Whitehead 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.</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 in Annex (5.1). [3]</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>By way of summary, the probability of occurrence of a dam failure with potential transboundary impact is less than 10^{-12}, meaning that such an event could occur once every 10^{12} years, which constitutes an extremely low risk. The risk assessment methodology is described in Chapter (7), the EIA Report, subchapter 2.1, p. 15-23.</p> <p>Cyanide transport will exclusively involve special, ISO certified SLS containers, 16 to each. The container size is ISO compliant, allowing for road and railroad transport and the use of standard container handling devices. The container has a protective frame. For ease of handling, the protective framework is provided with legs, which allows separation from the transport trailer for temporary storage. The collar is 5.17 mm thick, which, together with the protective framework, provides additional protection to the load in case of accident [4]</p> <p>Chapter 10 in the EIA Report states that the other environmental accidents that might occur will have negative impacts at local/regional level, and will not have transboundary negative effects.</p> <p>References: [1] Chapter 7- <i>Risks</i>, Subchapter 2.2.2.2., p. 27 and Subchapter 2.4.3., p. 38 [2] Chapter 4.1 <i>Water</i>, Figure 4-18, p. 18, The EIA Report [3] “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 [4] Chapter 7 <i>Risks</i>, Subchapter 5, page 99 (MMGA_0071 Risk Management)</p>
<p>I would also like to comment on the opinion of the lady from Roşia Montana that I respect, but that is no longer in the room: We heard directly from her, an independent inhabitant of Roşia Montana, that the academic studies of her son are</p>	<p>According to the legal requirements in force, the environmental impact assessment for the Roşia Montană mining project was conducted by “natural and legal persons independent of the project [...] titleholder” and “certified by the competent environmental protection authority” [1].</p> <p>The law does not stipulate the obligation to specify the authors’ participation in drafting the EIA chapters. In accordance with the legal provisions in force [2], the Report on the Environmental Impact Assessment Study contains in Chapter 1. <i>General Information</i>, Section</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>paid for by the RMGC. I hope that the authors of this study, as well as its critics will be more independent (impartial) than the lady I speak of. Thank you very much.</p>	<p>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. <i>Non-Technical Summary</i>.</p> <p>Since June 2004, the legal provisions in force stipulate that certified experts are no longer required to sign the Report on the Environmental Impact Assessment Study (or “parts” thereof).[3]</p> <p>“The liability for the accuracy of the information supplied to the competent authorities for environmental protection and to the public belongs to the project [...] titleholder”, and the liability for the accuracy of the environmental impact assessment belongs to its authors [4], i.e., in the case of the team of certified experts, to the “natural persons certified at the highest level of competence” and “certified legal persons”[5], that participated in the environmental impact assessment based on the agreement concluded with the project titleholder.</p> <p>Details related to all companies involved in the impact study may be found at the beginning of the non-technical summary. The 5 pages presenting all the organizations involved in the study contain company names, the names of their representatives and web pages.</p>
<p>I would add however, also, that the RMGC project has no alternative, since the local authorities do not issue any licenses for any kind of entrepreneurial activity, not for tourism and not for commerce. There is only mining to be done, nothing else. So there is no alternative, but I still do not think you have correctly capitalized the opportunity you have, John</p>	<p>Information provided in the EIA report supports the general point made by the questioner that industries other than mining are poorly developed in Roşia Montană. However, the EIA report also highlights and makes an assessment such that development of the RMP does not preclude development of other industries in the area. Indeed, the RMP would remove some of the obstacles that currently discourage inward investment, such as the presence of derelict and polluted land, polluted streams, infrastructure and poor socio-economic conditions generally. Properly managed and funded conservation work in the Roşia Montană Protected Area as proposed in the RMP would foster the area’s ability to attract tourists.</p> <p>Chapter 5 of the EIA Report states that tourism will be possible and profitable only when there is something to offer tourists in terms of clean environment, proper infrastructure, and attractions such as museums and accessible historical monuments. A mining project such as that proposed by RMGC will provide, through taxes, the necessary funds to improve the infrastructure. Through the RMP and its heritage management plans, US\$25 million will be invested by the company in the protection of cultural heritage in a way that will support</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>tourism. A training program will provide the necessary skills to develop tourism activities, and the Roşia Montană Micro Credit will support people in opening restaurants and other businesses that attract tourists.</p> <p>At the end of the project, there will be a new village, plus the restored old center of Roşia Montană with a museum, accommodation, restaurants, modernized infrastructure, and preserved monuments such as Tăul Găuri – all of which would serve as tourist attractions.</p> <p>RMGC has commissioned a tourism documentation which sets out how potential tourism markets and how these might best be approached in an integrated project (<i>Initial Tourism Proposals</i>, Gifford Report 13658. R01)</p>
<p>Hello, my name is Zita Zmeskál I have two questions. The first one was formulated several times today, but without receiving an answer. I ask again: What exactly is meant by the recultivation of waste deposits, what will be the thickness of the material, of land, that will cover the sludge tank, the sterile heaps, what plants will be grown in such places, respectively if after recultivation, toxic residues will be found, i.e. in drinking water, how will they proceed, is there any guarantee, that they will take any action in this view?</p>	<p>The Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan (Plan J in the EIA) describes the rehabilitation of the impacted area in great detail. 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:</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 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. <p>For even greater detail, please refer to Section 5.18 of the EIA, which describes the proposed after-use scenarios for the various pits, production sites and waste facilities (including the TMF). Additionally, Section 4.4 describes how RMGC will use best available technologies (BAT) to ensure that all water discharged into the environment will comply with the strict standards of România and the European Union. Throughout its life, the mine will comply with</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>the strictest Romanian and E.U. laws and regulations and, furthermore, its closure and rehabilitation will meet or exceed the standards set by the EU Mine Waste Directive. The Directive 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.”</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>The other question I would like to ask is: What happens after the emptying of the sludge tank? Most probably, the respective surface will not be solid. How many years must we wait until the surface of that soil, 600 hectares, will solidify? Thank you.</p>	<p>The closure and rehabilitation of the TMF is discussed in detail in the Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Plan (Plan J in the EIA). Chapter 4.5 is devoted to the cover system on the tailings and the dam area, while Chapters 4.4.4. and 4.4.5 deal with the water quality and treatment issues. Though more details are available in the EIA, we offer a brief description of the TMF closure and rehabilitation process below.</p> <p>In the final years of operation, tailings will be deposited in a manner consistent with the final grading plans for the completed tailings surface. Upon cessation of ore processing, the supernatant water of the decant pond will be removed and, after treatment for cyanide, pumped to the Cetate pit to accelerate flooding of the pit. The tailings surface will be covered with a store and release cover of a total thickness of around 120-190 cm, depending on the results obtained from the test plots (which will be conducted during operation in order to investigate different cover systems and to demonstrate their suitability for waste dumps and the TMF). Its design criteria comprise the minimization of oxygen ingress into the tailings (to avoid acidification) and rainwater infiltration. The tailings cover surface will be graded so as to assist surface water runoff in discharge channels and ditches. The tailings dam will be reshaped if necessary and covered with a simple soil cover, as the dam material will not be prone to acidification.</p>
<p>It has been said that in Roşia</p>	<p>The Zonal Urbanism Plan (PUZ) detailing the land surface required by the RMP affects only</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>Montana only mining has a pst, so it alone has any future. If the RMGC accepted in 2002 the rule that Roşia Montana is a mono-industrial area as part of the plan for local development, and that there is no other economic activity to be performed there which has no connection to mining, therefore not pensions can be opened, no tourist services can be provided, no shops can be opened, so can state that apart from this investment of the RMGC, there is no other possibility. Does the interdiction of any kind of economic activity not countervote the Romanian Constitution or the free entrepreneurial spirit?</p>	<p>about 25% of Roşia Montană commune, leaving open many opportunities to establish business ventures in the community. Even now, some businesses have already been established on the remaining 75% of the Commune; once the PUZ is finalized, business start-up will be further encouraged.[2]</p> <p>For more information, please see Roşia Montană Sustainable Development Programs and Partnerships annex 4.</p> <p>Information provided in the EIA report supports the general point made by the questioner that industries other than mining are poorly developed in Roşia Montană. However, the EIA report also highlights and makes an assessment such that development of the RMP does not preclude development of other industries in the area. Indeed, the RMP would remove some of the obstacles that currently discourage inward investment, such as the presence of derelict and polluted land, polluted streams, infrastructure and poor socio-economic conditions generally. Properly managed and funded conservation work in the Roşia Montană Protected Area as proposed in the RMP would foster the area's ability to attract tourists.</p> <p>Chapter 5 of the EIA Report states that tourism will be possible and profitable only when there is something to offer tourists in terms of clean environment, proper infrastructure, and attractions such as museums and accessible historical monuments. A mining project such as that proposed by RMGC will provide, through taxes, the necessary funds to improve the infrastructure. Through the RMP and its heritage management plans, US\$25 million will be invested by the company in the protection of cultural heritage in a way that will support tourism. A training program will provide the necessary skills to develop tourism activities, and the Roşia Montană Micro Credit will support people in opening restaurants and other businesses that attract tourists.</p> <p>At the end of the project, there will be a new village, plus the restored old center of Roşia Montană with a museum, accommodation, restaurants, modernized infrastructure, and preserved monuments such as Tăul Găuri – all of which would serve as tourist attractions.</p> <p>RMGC has commissioned a tourism documentation which sets out how potential tourism markets and how these might best be approached in an integrated project (<i>Initial Tourism Proposals</i>, Gifford Report 13658. R01)</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>We have already heard it 3 times today, that the cyanide will not be deposited in the sludge tank, but in the processing plant, so that what will be there will not be cyanide, but something even more dangerous. I would like to remind you again of the table on page 60 of chapter 4.1. from the study of feasibility, containing all the results of the geo chemical analyses of the sludge deposited in the foreseen tank as to its cyanide content of between 1,13 and 5,15 mg/l. This table also includes the different concentrations of free (wild) cyanide. It would be wise not to try and make us believe that this is such cyanide only appearing in popular fairy tales. These have threshold values and for example in the case of saturated cyanide, and the table says that the threshold value for surface waters is 0,1 mg. If there is a threshold value, and the study in itself shows, that this value is significantly overshot, by what is inside that tank, do not make us believe that this is not toxic cyanide.</p>	<p>The tailings stored in the TMF will contain 5-7 ppm WAD cyanide concentration, below the standard level imposed by the recently approved EU Directive for mining waste which is 10 ppm WAD cyanide. The tailings stored in the TMF are subject to a series of chemical reactions which, in time, lead to changes of the cyanide concentration in the TMF (neutralization). After discharge in the tailings dam, the water content solutions will go through three different processes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - The main part of the water and tailings resulting from the technological process and discharged into the tailings dam, containing cyanide of the above mentioned concentration, will be circulated back and reused in the processing plant. 2 – Part of the water will evaporate in accordance with the pH level and the geometry of the tailings dam. The evaporation increases during summer. The quantity of cyanide evaporated varies in accordance with the above mentioned variables. 3 - A percentage of up to 40% will be retained at first, due to being attached to solid particles. Once the tailings are buried, a neutralizing environment occurs, and a series of mechanisms will decompose the cyanide, in time. <p>The seepage from the tailings dam will be captured completely by the secondary containment dam, located downstream from the tailings dam and will be pumped back to the tailings dam, so that no water with cyanide content will reach the water system.</p> <p>The TMF was designed on the basis of 4 extremely important elements, including the protection parameters of the groundwater. These are: a starter dam of low permeability, a colluvium like layer of low permeability in the tailings dam pond, a secondary containment system and collection basin and a final treatment system for any water seepage.</p> <p>The modeling of the cyanide mass balance must be semi-quantitative until the real solution and the concentrations in the air can be obtained from the mining process. The model was developed on the basis of the information obtained from the designed technological flow, from the model of cyanide degradation and from other available sources, including similar mine sites where similar processes are developed. Due to its limitation, the mass cyanide balance identifies and estimates in an appropriate manner, the most significant compounds for the cyanide balance and shows the purpose of the cyanide within the ore processing and within the TMF.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
Thank you.	<p>The estimation of the mass balance within the tailings dam, as well as the related dispersion in the air is essentially simple. The tailings discharged in the TMF and the cyanide concentration within these tailings are mostly known. The total cyanide concentration is estimated to be 7 mg/L, at the point it leaves the cyanide detoxification plant. This involves a WAD cyanide concentration between 4 and 6 mg/L. Based on the discharge rate and the concentration, it is estimated that the TMF will receive approximately 97 tones of total cyanide per year. Based on the volume of the pores in the tailings, almost one third of this quantity will be contained by the tailings, and 66 tone/year will be contained by the water in the tailings dam, which will be circulated back into the technological processes.</p> <p>The cyanide degradation within the tailings dam is a well known process. A great part of the degradation is actually, volatilization. Generally, 90% is considered volatilization, the rest being represented by other chemical processes.</p> <p>This Model was developed especially for this Project, as showed in Section 4.1.4.8, Volume 8, Chapter 2, Technological Processes. According to this Model, almost half of the cyanide quantity is lost through degradation during a one year period of time. If it is considered that 90% of this loss is due to emissions in the air, means that almost 30 tone/year is lost in the year. The Model of cyanide balance is presented in detail and supportive to the hypothesis in Volume 8, Chapter 2, Technological Processes, Section 4.1.3. Even though there are several suppositions regarding the cyanide balance within the tailings dam, the figures represent approximate averages on short intervals. There will also be exceptions recorded from this estimation but, for the time being, the mass balance is fairly accurate for this phase of the Project. One of the most probable exceptions will be that a lower level of cyanide discharged in the TMF is recorded. For the phase of the Project, as a safety measure, there have been assumed to be high cyanide concentrations leaving the detox process. The selected INCO SO₂/Air process for the cyanide neutralization proposed, on regular basis, WAD cyanide concentrations smaller than 2 mg/L. Obviously, if lower cyanide concentrations at discharge are recorded, then the cyanide emissions into the air from the tailings dam is lower.</p>
I would like to continue with a reference to another problem in the feasibility study. If a dam break were to occur, than the	We appreciate that there is concern about transboundary impacts and have worked extensively with independent experts and scientists to fully assess all possibilities. These assessments, including a just-completed study of catastrophic failure scenarios by The University of Reading, have concluded that the Roşia Montană Project has no transboundary

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>pollution reaching the Hungarian border would have a concentration of 1,3 mg/l. To the support of this affirmation you also produce a table and the preliminary calculations regarding this sum are nowhere to be found. I cannot help but wonder how on earth you did come to these results? And 1,3 means 13 times the threshold value. Based on this data I can say that the study of feasibility has many flaws, not including at least that environmental data, that is mandatory for a study of this type. It does not offer any answers regarding the potential effects of the investment on the environment and these answers we have not received from the other 2 public hearings either. As a consequence, in my opinion, this investment should not be authorized. Thank you</p>	<p>impact. A full copy of the University of Reading study can be found in the reference documents included as an annex to this report.</p> <p>The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA) (Chapter 10 <i>Transboundary Impacts</i>) 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.</p> <p>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 by RMGC to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial European Union Best Available Techniques (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 Tailings Management Facility - TMF - to below 6 mg/l), even a large</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modeling work is presented under the title of the <i>Mureş River Modelling</i> Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1.</p>
<p>We just heard the correct formula, saying that this investment means an annual profit of over 1 billion Dollars for the Romanian State. This sum is the equivalent of some 220 billion forint, from which the state could build about 220 km of highway, so this is all the profit for the Romanian state. The question is, if this deserves the sacrifice of a landscape as it is around Abrud and Roşia Montana</p>	<p>The Roşia Montană Project (RMP) will be a catalyst for local and regional economic development. As with any major industrial development, impacts will be positive and negative. In the case of Roşia Montană, beneficial impacts will be maximized by involving local and regional governments and other relevant parties from the community in development initiatives as part of a participatory approach. Negative impacts will be mitigated through measures as described in the Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report (EIA).</p> <p>Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) recognizes that sustainable development is a multi-dimensional concept which combines five key interrelated areas of capital:</p> <p><u>Financial Capital</u></p> <p>Economic Development Impact, fiscal management, taxes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Average of 1200 jobs during construction over 2 years, the majority of which sourced locally; ○ 634 jobs during operations (direct employment including contracted employment for cleaning, security, transportation, and other, for 16 years, most of which sourced locally; ○ Some 6000 indirect jobs for 20 years, locally & regionally[1]; ○ US\$ 1billion in profit share, profit tax, royalties and other taxes and fees to Romanian local, regional & national government; ○ US\$ 1,5 billion procuring goods & services. US\$ 400 million during construction (2 years) and US\$ 1,1 billion during production, from Romania (16 years);

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The set up of a micro-credit finance facility in the area to allow access to affordable financing; ○ To promote local & regional business development, set up a business centre and incubator units, offering mentoring, training (entrepreneurial, business plans, fiscal & administrative management, etc), legal, financial & administrative advice. <p>Physical Capital Infrastructure – including buildings, energy, transport, water and waste management facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increases in revenue to government agencies, on the order of US\$ 1 billion over 20 years (construction + production + closure) will result in additional money the government may allocate to improving community infrastructure; ○ RMGC will also develop the resettlement sites of Piatra Albă and Dealul Furcilor in Alba Iulia. Piatra Albă will contain a new civic centre, commercial and residential areas; these will be transferred to the local authorities once complete. The Resettlement and Relocation Action Plan (RRAP) contains full details of these initiatives. <p>Human Capital Health and education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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; ○ Implementation of the SMURD (Mobile Emergency Service for Resuscitation and Extrication) 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, eg: Ovidiu Rom & local authorities. <p>Social Capital Skills training, community relationships and social networks and the institutional capacity to support them, preservation of cultural patrimony:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Efforts to develop and promote Roşia Montană's cultural heritage for both locals and

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>tourism;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Providing adult education opportunities and skills enhancement including training programs, funds and scholarships, to increase employment chances both direct with RMGC and indirect; ○ Programs assisting vulnerable people & groups, and to consolidate social networks particularly in Roșia Montană (Good Neighbor Program, Social Program); ○ Partnerships with NGOs working with the youth in the area to improve and increase the capacity of the community. <p>Natural Capital Landscape, biodiversity, water quality, ecosystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures contained in the RMP management plans and SOPs will result in mitigation of environmental impacts and conditions as identified in the EIA; ○ The improved environmental condition will enhance the quality of life in Roșia Montană; ○ Training & assistance in integrating environmental considerations into business plans; ○ Awareness-building regarding positive environmental performance of business activities; ○ Environmental standards associated with loans through the micro-credit finance facility including monitoring of environmental performance; ○ Business Code of Conduct requiring suppliers to RMP to comply with RMGC's environmental performance standards. <p>These five capital spheres in turn support the three pillars of sustainable development -- social, environmental and economic.</p> <p>RMGC's view of the social and economic benefits of the RMP is described in the Community Sustainable Development Plan and EIA Chapter 4.8 – the Social and Economic Environment.</p> <p>RMGC will collaborate on community development issues with interested parties from the Community. RMGC's commitment to collaboration will extend to local, regional and national authorities. This approach allows the Community to own, direct and control all relevant development issues in a multi-stakeholder and integrated manner.</p> <p>In the spirit of that commitment, to date, RMGC has conducted extensive consultations,</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>including 1262 individual meetings and interviews, and the distribution of questionnaires for which over 500 responses have been received, 18 focal group meetings, and 65 public debates, in addition to holding discussions with government authorities, non-governmental organizations and potentially affected stakeholders. Feedback has been used in the preparation of the Management Plans of the EIA as well as the drafting of partnerships and development programs.</p> <p>A comprehensive monitoring programme is currently being developed by RMGC to evaluate our socio-economic mitigation and enhancement measures. This monitoring programme will include the input and considerations of impacted and potentially impacted stakeholders. To institutionalize this input, RMGC – in association with a number of local stakeholder groups – is in the process of setting up local and regional partnerships to aid RMGC and the community in monitoring the progress of the RMP.</p> <p>RMGC’s monitoring programme will be conducted in a transparent manner, allowing parties to evaluate progress of the effectiveness and to suggest implementing improvements. This process will continue throughout the life of the project with the aim of maximizing benefits and minimizing negative impacts.</p> <p>A preliminary framework that will assist in guiding the development of the monitoring plan has been set up (see Volume 14, Section 4.8, Social and Economical Environment, Table 7-1, of the Roşia Montană project EIA).</p> <p>Partnerships include initiatives concerning education and youth development and training, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roşia Montană NGO Partnership; • Roşia Montană Youth Partnership; • Apuseni Youth Resource Center; • Roşia Montană Educational Partnership. <p>Other partnerships concern monitoring and management of environmental aspects, including The Roşia Montană Research Center for Environment and Health. Bio-physical aspects will be monitored and co-managed with the Roşia Montană Biodiversity Partnership and the Roşia Montană Forestry Partnership.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>To further promote and develop the economic opportunities presented by the RMP, RMGC is also cooperating with local Stakeholders regarding setting up a business center.</p> <p>It is expected that training programs offered by RMGC and its partners, as well as employment experience gained during the RMP, will result in a highly trained and skilled workforce across a range of disciplines. This should place people in a competitive position for work with other mining companies. Such skills are also transferable to the non-mining sector.</p> <p>Beyond direct skill-building, the presence of the RMP as a major investment will improve the area's economic climate, encouraging and promoting the development of non-mining activities. It is expected that the improved investment and economic climate will lead to business opportunities that can develop concurrent with the RMP, even as they extend well beyond economic activities related directly to mining operations. This diversification of economic development is a critical benefit of the investments generated to realize the RMP.</p> <p>The Zonal Urbanism Plan (PUZ) detailing the land surface required by the RMP affects only about 25% of Roşia Montană commune, leaving open many opportunities to establish business ventures in the community. Even now, some businesses have already been established on the remaining 75% of the Commune; once the PUZ is finalized, business start-up will be further encouraged.[2]</p> <p>For more information, please see Roşia Montană Sustainable Development Programs and Partnerships annex 4.</p> <p>References:</p> <p>[1] The multiplier effect for the RMP is in the order of 1 Direct job to 30 Indirect Full Time Job Equivalentents over twenty years. A complex methodology used to derive this multiplier effect is available via RMGC. However, the more conservative 1 : 10 Direct : Indirect figure is used to maintain consistency with internationally accepted multiplier effects for large mining projects in impoverished regions, such as mentioned in UNCTAD (2006) Commodity policies for development: a new framework for the fight against poverty. TD/B/COM.1/75, Geneva, Switzerland.</p> <p>[2] Information on existing industries, such as agriculture and tourism, is provided in Volume 14, 4.8 Social and Economical Environment, and in Volume 31, Plan L - Community Sustainable Development Management Plan. This information was assembled primarily so</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	that an assessment could be completed on the potential effects of the proposed project on these industries. (MMGA_0069 CSDP)
<p>The only thing lacking are the ideas for the development of tourism, also proven by the FânFest festival, organized these last three years, when 10 thousand young people visit the plateau o Roşia Montana. I see that you do not agree with this but we are here to clarify our differences of opinion.</p>	<p>Information provided in the EIA report supports the general point made by the questioner that industries other than mining are poorly developed in Roşia Montană. However, the EIA report also highlights and makes an assessment such that development of the RMP does not preclude development of other industries in the area. Indeed, the RMP would remove some of the obstacles that currently discourage inward investment, such as the presence of derelict and polluted land, polluted streams, infrastructure and poor socio-economic conditions generally. Properly managed and funded conservation work in the Roşia Montană Protected Area as proposed in the RMP would foster the area’s ability to attract tourists.</p> <p>Chapter 5 of the EIA Report states that tourism will be possible and profitable only when there is something to offer tourists in terms of clean environment, proper infrastructure, and attractions such as museums and accessible historical monuments. A mining project such as that proposed by RMGC will provide, through taxes, the necessary funds to improve the infrastructure. Through the RMP and its heritage management plans, US\$25 million will be invested by the company in the protection of cultural heritage in a way that will support tourism. A training program will provide the necessary skills to develop tourism activities, and the Roşia Montană Micro Credit will support people in opening restaurants and other businesses that attract tourists.</p> <p>At the end of the project, there will be a new village, plus the restored old center of Roşia Montană with a museum, accommodation, restaurants, modernized infrastructure, and preserved monuments such as Tăul Găuri – all of which would serve as tourist attractions.</p> <p>RMGC has commissioned a tourism documentation which sets out how potential tourism markets and how these might best be approached in an integrated project (<i>Initial Tourism Proposals</i>, Gifford Report 13658. R01)</p>
<p>The introduction of the presentation referred to the comparison of the projects in Roşia Montana and Baia Mare.</p>	<p>Our project in Roşia Montană bears no comparison to the mine in Baia Mare. From design to management of the facility itself, financial assurance, public reporting, stakeholder involvement, verification procedures, and compliance – all of which are followed to the highest standards in our project – the two projects are vastly different.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>I would like to draw your attention to some similarities. The first one is refers to the use of cyanide technology, and the second one to the fact that both projects materialized in the valleys of some rivers. These rivers meet in the Tisza and the area is the accumulation area of the Tisza. The catastrophe in Baia Mare has prejudiced (and still does so) the strategic waters in Hungary, Roşia Montana no different. Both gold mines endanger the strategic drinking water reserves of Hungaria and Romania. John said that Turda (with one hundred thousand inhabitants) receives drinking water from the Aries and Hungary, the town of Szolnok (120 Thousand inhabitants) receives its drinking water from a surface water extraction plant. Mining extractions are continuous dangers and this is sadly enough no theory, but fact. If in Baia Mare the catastrophe could take place, it will also do so in Roşia Montana, I the investment materializes. Today, the Tisza valley represents the only European territory where there is a</p>	<p>Also, to our knowledge, no one died as a result of the Baia Mare accident.</p> <p>The mine at Rio Narcea in Spain, unlike the one at Baia Mare, is comparable to ours for many reasons, as explained by presenters during the public meetings held last year. Rio Narcea’s mine in Spain was permitted under European mining law, which is also the case with the Roşia Montană project, while the Baia Mare mine <i>was not</i> permitted under European law and its design <i>would never</i> be permitted under the strict rules in place in Europe today.</p> <p>In fact, the Roşia Montană project is subject to even stricter standards than Rio Naceea’s mine in Spain <i>because</i> of the Baia Mare accident. The Romanian Government, in our Terms of Reference, requested that we follow the new European Directive on Mining Waste 2006/21/EC even before it became law in Europe or Romania.</p> <p>The Baia Mare accident has fundamentally changed the rules and regulations in Europe for the production, transportation and use of cyanide. The new stricter standards (toughest in world) make it impossible for any new mining project with a design and operating procedures similar to the Baia Mare mine to ever be permitted in Europe.</p> <p>The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study we submitted last year is the first in Romania to be EU compliant and is designed so that not a single exemption from existing or planned laws is necessary. To illustrate our commitment to high standards, wherever Romanian and EU requirements differ, RMGC has chosen to abide by the stricter of the two. In addition, while existing gold mines will have as long as 10 years to come into compliance with stricter regulatory standards, our Roşia Montană Project will meet these standards from the first day of operation.</p> <p>A large part of the changes since the Baia Mare accident is the introduction of the International Cyanide Management Code, to which Gabriel/RMGC is a signatory, and which stipulate strict guidelines for the production, transportation and use of cyanide. The Code also includes requirements related to financial assurance, accident prevention, emergency response, training, public reporting, stakeholder involvement and verification procedures. The International Cyanide Management Code can be referenced at www.cyanidecode.org.</p> <p>As for a specific comparison, the Roşia Montană Project (“RMP”) differs from Baia Mare on</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>continuous danger of flooding and ecological catastrophe. In Roşia Montana as well as in Baia Mare, a mixed company, foreign and Romanian wants to apply the cyanide technology. The cyanide and heavy metal pollution started from Baia Mare and passed on through Somes and Tisza has cost Hungaria 29 billion in damage. It is difficult to express in Forint the moral damage, i.e. the value of the sum spent on publicity in the following years, for tourists to return near the Tisza and how many morbid jokes have been told, like: I would like a fish soup, but not from fish from the Tisza. Neither the feasibility study, nor the damage plan, nor any other evaluation can contain the dimensions of the damage (inestimable) that could hit Romania and Hungary in case of a catastrophe at Roşia Montana. Previously you just formulated what the mines mean to you. We know what it will means for a portion of 500km down the Mures to the Danube and to the Black Sea.</p>	<p>every key indicator – such as cyanide detoxification in the process plant, design and construction of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) and embankments, management of the facility itself, financial assurance, public reporting, stakeholder involvement and verification procedures.</p> <p>In short, the Roşia Montană Project is in no way comparable to Baia Mare. [2]</p> <p>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 (5-7 parts per million or ppm or mg/l) which is well below the regulatory limit of 10 ppm recently adopted in the EU Mining Waste Directive 2006/21/EC. This system of use and disposal of cyanide in gold mining is classified as Best Available Techniques, as defined by EU Directive 96/61/EC (IPPC).</p> <p>This is a key difference with Baia Mare: Baia Mare did not have a cyanide destruction mechanism (detoxification process) in the process plant, as the RMP has. As a result, the concentration of cyanide in the tailings disposed in the TMF at Baia Mare was between 120-400 ppm of cyanide. The near-zero content of the RMP solution would therefore, in the unlikely event of a spillage, mean that the quantity of cyanide in the water would be a small fraction of what was experienced at Baia Mare.</p> <p>The proposed dam at the Roşia Montană 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. Baia Mare was not designed to the same high standards and did not have the requisite capacity to withstand the storm event in 2000.</p> <p>In order to ensure sufficient capacity to avoid overtopping, the elevation of each stage of the TMF through the life of the project is determined as the sum of the design volume required to: (1) store process water and tailings for the maximum normal operation volume of tailings and the average decant pond volume; (2) store run-off resulting from two PMP – Possible Maximum Precipitation -- storms and, (3) Provide a tailings beach and additional freeboard</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>for wave protection to the tailings volume at each stage during operations; a conservative freeboard criterion is based on the PMF storage plus 1 metre of wave run-up.</p> <p>The TMF has been designed to meet the more stringent PMP event. Furthermore, in order to ensure that the TMF can store a full PMF volume at all times, it is actually designed to safely hold the flood waters from two consecutive PMP events. The Roşia Montană TMF is therefore designed to hold a total flood volume over four times greater than the Romanian government guidelines and 10 times more than the rainfall that was recorded during the Baia Mare dam failure. An emergency spillway for the dam will be constructed in the unlikely event that pumps fail due to malfunction or power interruption at the same time as the second PMP event. 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.</p> <p>The TMF for RMP will be built along the centerline method, by using borrowed rockfill and waste rock – which is BAT for the industry. The EIA describes how the dam will be built with solid rock materials, designed and engineered by MWH, one of the leading dam designers in the world and reviewed and approved by certified Romanian dam safety experts, (members of ICOLD committee). Prior to operation, the dam must be certified for operations by the National Commission for Dams Safety (CONSIB) and must be controlled, according to art. 17 to GEO no. 244/2000 on dams safety, by the persons empowered by MEWM.. RMGC has utilized the world's foremost experts in these areas to ensure the safety of the project's workers and the surrounding communities. Baia Mare was built of coarse tailings materials -- not rockfill -- and therefore was not able to handle the additional weight of the storm event in 2000.</p> <p>RMP will have a free draining structure above the starter dam, and a system of under-drains, granular filter zones and pumps – as per BAT – to collect, control and monitor any seepage. Specifically, the tailings ponds and tailings dam have been designed to the highest standards to prevent pollution of groundwater, and to continuously monitor the groundwater and extract any pollution detected – a system verified by hydro-geologic studies. Specifically, the design features include an engineered clay liner system within the TMF basin to meet a permeability specification 10^{-6} cm/s, 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 pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>that does extend beyond the dam centerline.</p> <p>In terms of management, Baia Mare was rated a Category C facility – requiring other conditions for surveillance and monitoring. Roșia Montană Project, however, is Category A, meaning that a full EIA detailing baseline conditions, project impacts and mitigation measures, is required before receipt of permits, as well as future monitoring and reporting requirements.</p> <p>Finally, Baia Mare lacked a Cyanide Management Plan. By comparison, the Roșia Montană Project has a Cyanide Management Plan, in compliance with the International Cyanide Management Code (ICMC) – BAT for today’s projects.</p> <p>In conclusion, we hope we have provided a detailed account of why our project in Roșia Montană isn’t only vastly different from the mine in Baia Mare but that it is also designed to be a model of responsible mining, incorporating Best Available Techniques and implementing the highest environmental standards.</p> <p>Reference: [1] We mention that GD no.918/2002 was abrogated by GD no.1213/2006 on the framework-procedure for environmental impact assessment for certain public and private projects, published in the Official Gazette, part I no.802 of 25/09/2006 (“GD no. 1213/2006”). However, considering the provisions of art. 29 in GD no. 1213/2006 specifying that <u>“The project submitted to a relevant environment protection authority in order to obtain the environment approval and subject to the environmental impact assessment prior to this decision coming into force, shall be subject to the procedure for environmental impact assessment and issue of environment approval in force upon the submitting of the request”</u> we mention that as regards RMGC project the provisions of GD no.918/2002 are still incident. [2] Please see Baia Mare information sheet in the Annex, for a detailed comparison between Roșia Montană and Baia Mare, including results of the UNDP assessment of Baia Mare. (MMGA_0168 GENERAL)</p>
<p>In the EU there is the principle of "the polluter pays", this however could not be applied when the Hungarian state sued</p>	<p>Please note there is no connection between the Baia Mare project and Roșia Montană Project making the object of the current environmental assessment procedure.</p> <p>Baia Mare was a disaster that must not happen again. To avoid this type of accident, at Roșia</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>TransGold and the first sentence issued in May, because prior to this, in spring already, TransGold reported bankruptcy and the company was dissolved. In the report there is an inexistent company that cannot be requested to pay damage, it cannot be a part of a trial, cannot be executed, respectively no sentence can refer to it. The solicitation for 29 billion forint of the Hungarian State was not paid by anybody since February 2000 and nobody will ever pay it. This is why yesterday I received no answer to my question regarding the fact that the shareholder of 80 of % RMGC and the New Mond Company declared bankruptcy two weeks ago in Uzbekistan. The choreography of this procedure is already well known</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The Environmental Financial Guarantee (“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 Mining Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).</p> <p>The Mining Waste Directive was adopted after Baia Mare accident happened, having the purpose for such accidents not to happen again. The Mining Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities; 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability. <p>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.</p> <p>There are two separate and distinct EFGs under Romanian law.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The second, also updated annually, sets out the projected costs of the eventual closure of the</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>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”).</p> <p>Both EFGs to be set up by RMGC shall be entirely at the disposition of the Romanian authorities and the amounts covered by the EFGs are not affected in case RMGC falls into bankruptcy.</p> <p>Information about the financing being utilized to support the mining project at Roşia Montană can be found in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans,” and in Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan.” (MMGA_0376 General)</p>
<p>Those who spoke before me have emphasized environmental protection, protection of cultural treasure and I would add on that same list, the protection of our rivers.</p>	<p>In order to evaluate the residual impacts of the project on surface water quality, two modeling studies were undertaken. The first was an assessment of the ARD wastewater treatment plant discharge on general downstream watercourse quality, particularly metal concentrations and pH (Model 1). The second examined the likely concentration of the major substances introduced by the project in the watercourses, that is, calcium, sulphate (Model 2) and cyanide (Model 3).</p> <p>The results of the first model were presented in Table 4.1-16, Sub chapter 4.1. of the EIA. Reduction of ARD wastewater to comply with the TN001 for all parameters except calcium and sulphate (and hence TDS) is obvious.</p> <p>The lime treatment process is the most common method for treating Acid Rock Drainage from mine sites and is recognized as a Best Available Technology. However, while removing toxic metals and elevating pH, it does have the limitation of often not being able to meet calcium, sulphate and TDS standards. This is a limitation, but the net benefit of this proven and widely used treatment method results in it being the commonly accepted as a standard technology for treating effluents from mine sites with Acid Rock Drainage. In order to bring calcium and sulphate to within NTPA 001, further treatment for these parameters was included within the project design. The second model is a check on the likely residual concentrations of calcium and sulphate that are expected in the watercourses downstream of the project discharges.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>The modeling results are shown in Exhibits 4.1.25 and 4.1.26 from EIA.</p> <p>Of the parameters analyzed, cyanide presented the most difficult analysis. Baseline cyanide concentrations for area streams and rivers are generally not available. In addition, discharges exceeding the TN001 standard of 0.1 mg/L total cyanide are not expected. Therefore, most water quality points were reported as less than 0.1 mg/L and are not shown on Exhibit 4.1.26 from EIA. The exceptions are the TMF decant pond and the Secondary Containment Dam (SCD) pond and sump.</p> <p><u>Residual Impacts</u></p> <p>Calcium does not exceed TN001 at any stage of the project. Sulphate concentrations are also within TN001 in the Roşia valley, but slightly above MO1146 Class IV, even so, they are less than the baseline condition. Due to elevated sulphate levels in the Abrud upstream of the Roşia confluence, downstream of the confluence the levels continue to be elevated under dry conditions.</p> <p>Although elevated levels of sulphate and cyanide occur in the TMF and the SCD, through project mitigation, no exceedances of NTPA 001 or MO1146 Class IV occur downstream of these structures.</p> <p>Thus, the only residual impact by the project on surface water quality occurs in the instance of overspill of the Cetate dam during a 24 hour storm of greater than 1:100yr magnitude. During such an event the pH of the overspill waters are likely to be slightly below TN001 (pH 6.5, see Sub-section 4.3.). The limestone spillway is designed as a partial mitigation against such impact. (MMGA_1393 Water)</p> <p>The project design also reduces the risk of large scale accidents to a very low level and this is explained in Chapter 7 (Risk Cases). Because of the mitigation measures adopted (for example, the use of a cyanide destruct process for tailings effluent that reduces cyanide concentration in effluent stored in the TMF below 10 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 that could significantly affect sensitive receptors in Hungary. It is also worth noting that because it is designed in line with the applicable EU Directive, the proposed Roşia Montană TMF design avoids the problems that arose at Baia Mare, and it is a significantly safer design so that failure is conceivable under conditions that</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>exceed the known long-term extremes of weather and seismic activity. Under such conditions, sensitive receptors downstream of the project will likely be heavily impacted by events that will be unrelated to the Roşia Montană gold project, e.g. extreme flood conditions or earthquake-induced land instability.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 modeling of water quality under a range of possible operational and accident scenarios and for various flow conditions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>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</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>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.</p> <p>For more information, please see included in the Annex 5.1 the Fact Sheet presenting the INCA modeling work, entitled “<i>Mureş River Modeling Program</i>” together with the full modeling. (MMGA_0990 Water</p>
<p>We do not wish for the Valley to continue leading their life in this immeasurable misery, we would like it however if the habitat along these rivers were to remain alive, as well as the people and that our children live happier. The economic development program proposed by RMGC does not serve the permanent development but exclusively the portfolio of the investors and the Romanian state. RMGC managers should take it into account, that in capitalism there are some investments that do not pay off or that are lost, respectively that there are businesses that crash so hard that not even the sums invested in them can be regained.</p>	<p>The Roşia Montană Project (RMP) will be a catalyst for local and regional economic development. As with any major industrial development, impacts will be positive and negative. In the case of Roşia Montană, beneficial impacts will be maximized by involving local and regional governments and other relevant parties from the community in development initiatives as part of a participatory approach. Negative impacts will be mitigated through measures as described in the Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report (EIA).</p> <p>Roşia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) recognizes that sustainable development is a multi-dimensional concept which combines five key interrelated areas of capital:</p> <p><u>Financial Capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Economic Development Impact, fiscal management, taxes ○ Average of 1200 jobs during construction over 2 years, the majority of which sourced locally; ○ 634 jobs during operations (direct employment including contracted employment for cleaning, security, transportation, and other, for 16 years, most of which sourced locally; ○ Some 6000 indirect jobs for 20 years, locally & regionally[1]; ○ US\$ 1billion in profit share, profit tax, royalties and other taxes and fees to Romanian local, regional & national government; ○ US\$ 1,5 billion procuring goods & services. US\$ 400 million during construction (2

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>years) and US\$ 1,1 billion during production, from Romania (16 years);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The set up of a micro-credit finance facility in the area to allow access to affordable financing; ○ To promote local & regional business development, set up a business centre and incubator units, offering mentoring, training (entrepreneurial, business plans, fiscal & administrative management, etc), legal, financial & administrative advice. <p><u>Physical Capital</u></p> <p>Infrastructure – including buildings, energy, transport, water and waste management facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increases in revenue to government agencies, on the order of US\$ 1 billion over 20 years (construction + production + closure) will result in additional money the government may allocate to improving community infrastructure; ○ RMGC will also develop the resettlement sites of Piatra Albă and Dealul Furcilor in Alba Iulia. Piatra Albă will contain a new civic centre, commercial and residential areas; these will be transferred to the local authorities once complete. The Resettlement and Relocation Action Plan (RRAP) contains full details of these initiatives. <p><u>Human Capital</u></p> <p>Health and education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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; ○ Implementation of the SMURD (Mobile Emergency Service for Resuscitation and Extrication) 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, eg: Ovidiu Rom & local authorities.

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p><u>Social Capital</u> Skills training, community relationships and social networks and the institutional capacity to support them, preservation of cultural patrimony:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Efforts to develop and promote Roşia Montană's cultural heritage for both locals and tourism; ○ Providing adult education opportunities and skills enhancement including training programs, funds and scholarships, to increase employment chances both direct with RMGC and indirect; ○ Programs assisting vulnerable people & groups, and to consolidate social networks particularly in Roşia Montană (Good Neighbor Program, Social Program); ○ Partnerships with NGOs working with the youth in the area to improve and increase the capacity of the community. <p>Natural Capital Landscape, biodiversity, water quality, ecosystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures contained in the RMP management plans and SOPs will result in mitigation of environmental impacts and conditions as identified in the EIA; ○ The improved environmental condition will enhance the quality of life in Roşia Montană; ○ Training & assistance in integrating environmental considerations into business plans; ○ Awareness-building regarding positive environmental performance of business activities; ○ Environmental standards associated with loans through the micro-credit finance facility including monitoring of environmental performance; ○ Business Code of Conduct requiring suppliers to RMP to comply with RMGC's environmental performance standards. <p>These five capital spheres in turn support the three pillars of sustainable development -- social, environmental and economic.</p> <p>RMGC's view of the social and economic benefits of the RMP is described in the Community Sustainable Development Plan and EIA Chapter 4.8 – the Social and Economic Environment.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>RMGC will collaborate on community development issues with interested parties from the Community. RMGC's commitment to collaboration will extend to local, regional and national authorities. This approach allows the Community to own, direct and control all relevant development issues in a multi-stakeholder and integrated manner.</p> <p>In the spirit of that commitment, to date, RMGC has conducted extensive consultations, including 1262 individual meetings and interviews, and the distribution of questionnaires for which over 500 responses have been received, 18 focal group meetings, and 65 public debates, in addition to holding discussions with government authorities, non-governmental organizations and potentially affected stakeholders. Feedback has been used in the preparation of the Management Plans of the EIA as well as the drafting of partnerships and development programs.</p> <p>A comprehensive monitoring programme is currently being developed by RMGC to evaluate our socio-economic mitigation and enhancement measures. This monitoring programme will include the input and considerations of impacted and potentially impacted stakeholders. To institutionalize this input, RMGC – in association with a number of local stakeholder groups – is in the process of setting up local and regional partnerships to aid RMGC and the community in monitoring the progress of the RMP.</p> <p>RMGC's monitoring programme will be conducted in a transparent manner, allowing parties to evaluate progress of the effectiveness and to suggest implementing improvements. This process will continue throughout the life of the project with the aim of maximizing benefits and minimizing negative impacts.</p> <p>A preliminary framework that will assist in guiding the development of the monitoring plan has been set up (see Volume 14, Section 4.8, Social and Economical Environment, Table 7-1, of the Roşia Montană project EIA).</p> <p>Partnerships include initiatives concerning education and youth development and training, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roşia Montană NGO Partnership; • Roşia Montană Youth Partnership; • Apuseni Youth Resource Center; • Roşia Montană Educational Partnership.

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>Other partnerships concern monitoring and management of environmental aspects, including The Roşia Montană Research Center for Environment and Health. Bio-physical aspects will be monitored and co-managed with the Roşia Montană Biodiversity Partnership and the Roşia Montană Forestry Partnership.</p> <p>To further promote and develop the economic opportunities presented by the RMP, RMGC is also cooperating with local Stakeholders regarding setting up a business center.</p> <p>It is expected that training programs offered by RMGC and its partners, as well as employment experience gained during the RMP, will result in a highly trained and skilled workforce across a range of disciplines. This should place people in a competitive position for work with other mining companies. Such skills are also transferable to the non-mining sector.</p> <p>Beyond direct skill-building, the presence of the RMP as a major investment will improve the area's economic climate, encouraging and promoting the development of non-mining activities. It is expected that the improved investment and economic climate will lead to business opportunities that can develop concurrent with the RMP, even as they extend well beyond economic activities related directly to mining operations. This diversification of economic development is a critical benefit of the investments generated to realize the RMP.</p> <p>The Zonal Urbanism Plan (PUZ) detailing the land surface required by the RMP affects only about 25% of Roşia Montană commune, leaving open many opportunities to establish business ventures in the community. Even now, some businesses have already been established on the remaining 75% of the Commune; once the PUZ is finalized, business start-up will be further encouraged.[2]</p> <p>For more information, please see Roşia Montană Sustainable Development Programs and Partnerships annex 4.</p> <p>References: [1] The multiplier effect for the RMP is in the order of 1 Direct job to 30 Indirect Full Time Job Equivalents over twenty years. A complex methodology used to derive this multiplier effect is available via RMGC. However, the more conservative 1 : 10 Direct : Indirect figure is used to maintain consistency with internationally accepted multiplier effects for large mining projects</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>in impoverished regions, such as mentioned in UNCTAD (2006) Commodity policies for development: a new framework for the fight against poverty. TD/B/COM.1/75, Geneva, Switzerland.</p> <p>[2] Information on existing industries, such as agriculture and tourism, is provided in Volume 14, 4.8 Social and Economical Environment, and in Volume 31, Plan L - Community Sustainable Development Management Plan. This information was assembled primarily so that an assessment could be completed on the potential effects of the proposed project on these industries.</p>
<p>We heard today some 2/3 examples regarding the possible risks. Until September 11th 2001, the Ministry of defense and the US Government stated that the risk of the USA being attacked from outside its borders was zero. And when two planes crashed into the twin towers of the WTC and a third one into the pentagon building the moment came where they could no longer state that, since the risk of an attack from outside just reached 100%. If in Roşia Montana the cyanide technology is applied, a similar thing will happen (I must state that not mining is the problem, it is the gold and silver that preoccupy us because it lies in the Tisza valley). In case RMGC gives up the project, there will be another company</p>	<p>All details related with the aspects mentioned in the above question (dam failure) are described in section 7 of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA) report includes an assessment and analysis of risks and includes various dam break scenarios. The dam break modeling showed that, in the extraordinarily unlikely event that the dams, the spillways and catch basin all fill, and then any tailings run out would be extremely diluted.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>arriving but we must thank the RMGC for making us realize the importance of keeping our strategic water resources. Thank you</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>For a more detailed technical analysis, please refer to Chapter 7, Section 6.4.3.1, “<i>TMF Potential Failure Scenarios</i>” of the EIA.</p> <p>In order to assess the TMF water quality - decant water and seepage through the and under the tailings dam - specific test work was conducted summarized in the „Tailings management facility geochemistry and water quality Report 2005” by the MWH Inc Mining Group</p> <p>The tailings facility water will <u>not</u> be acidic; however, it will be mildly alkaline. It is not chemically possible for the form of cyanide in the TMF to cause mobilization or leaching of the heavy metals downstream. RMGC will carry out all activities in accordance with the International Cyanide Management code, an internationally recognized practice for cyanide management in the gold mining industry.</p> <p>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.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>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 by RMGC 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 modeling of water quality under a range of possible operational and accident scenarios and for various flow conditions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 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.</p> <p>Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial European Union Best Available Techniques (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.</p> <p>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.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>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 as Annex 5.1.</p> <p>Test work aimed at identifying the main factors influencing the water quality during both the operational and after-closure phase of the waste facility. A detail characterization of tailings and decant water chemistry discharged in TMF is presented in section 3.2 and 3.3 of the EIA report (Table 3-1, 3-2 and 3-3) Plan F - Tailings Facility Management Plan.</p>
<p>Next to the first column we have seen the image of a person washing gold: This could be the perfect attraction for tourists</p>	<p>Information provided in the EIA report supports the general point made by the questioner that industries other than mining are poorly developed in Roşia Montană. However, the EIA report also highlights and makes an assessment such that development of the RMP does not preclude development of other industries in the area. Indeed, the RMP would remove some of the obstacles that currently discourage inward investment, such as the presence of derelict and polluted land, polluted streams, infrastructure and poor socio-economic conditions generally. Properly managed and funded conservation work in the Roşia Montană Protected Area as proposed in the RMP would foster the area's ability to attract tourists.</p> <p>Chapter 5 of the EIA Report states that tourism will be possible and profitable only when there is something to offer tourists in terms of clean environment, proper infrastructure, and attractions such as museums and accessible historical monuments. A mining project such as that proposed by RMGC will provide, through taxes, the necessary funds to improve the infrastructure. Through the RMP and its heritage management plans, US\$25 million will be invested by the company in the protection of cultural heritage in a way that will support tourism. A training program will provide the necessary skills to develop tourism activities, and the Roşia Montană Micro Credit will support people in opening restaurants and other businesses that attract tourists.</p> <p>At the end of the project, there will be a new village, plus the restored old center of Roşia Montană with a museum, accommodation, restaurants, modernized infrastructure, and preserved monuments such as Tăul Găuri – all of which would serve as tourist attractions.</p> <p>RMGC has commissioned a tourism documentation which sets out how potential tourism markets and how these might best be approached in an integrated project (<i>Initial Tourism</i></p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<i>Proposals, Gifford Report 13658. R01)</i>
<p>I do not find in the feasibility study the indication of those acid/ base reactions that will take place on the ground of the sludge tank. I do not know weather you area aware of what happens down there, respectively what pH the sludge in that area will have and I have not found any reference concerning the solvability. If I am well informed the tank would have a high content of sulphur. Acid leaking take place when the ore comes in contact with the water and the air. The pH value of the water can continuously change. This is why it is very important that the information regarding the acid leaking is made public. If the supervision system signals that there is a leakage of polluted ground water due to the sludge tank - please note that there is a fountain in the area of the tank, and outside it - what will the responsible ones do? They will eventually empty the tank or maybe they will isolate it after all.</p>	<p>In order to assess the TMF water quality - decant water and seepage through the and under the tailings dam - specific test work was conducted summarized in the „Tailings management facility geochemistry and water quality Report 2005” by the MWH Inc Mining Group</p> <p>The tailings facility water will <u>not</u> be acidic; however, it will be mildly alkaline. It is not chemically possible for the form of cyanide in the TMF to cause mobilization or leaching of the heavy metals downstream. RMGC will carry out all activities in accordance with the International Cyanide Management code, an internationally recognized practice for cyanide management in the gold mining industry.</p>
<p>112. If the dam does not take the pressure, why do they not</p>	<p>The proposed dam at the Roşia Montană Tailings Management Facility (TMF) and the secondary dam at the catchment basin are rigorously designed to exceed Romanian and</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>want to make it out of stronger, thicker material and mores safe, or why do they not chose to construct smaller tanks?</p>	<p>international guidelines, to allow for significant rainfall events and prevent dam failure due to overtopping and any associated cyanide discharge, surface or groundwater pollution. Baia Mare was not designed to the same high standards and did not have the requisite capacity to withstand the storm event in 2000.</p> <p>In order to ensure sufficient capacity to avoid overtopping, the elevation of each stage of the TMF through the life of the project is determined as the sum of the design volume required to: (1) store process water and tailings for the maximum normal operation volume of tailings and the average decant pond volume; (2) store run-off resulting from two PMP – Possible Maximum Precipitation -- storms and, (3) Provide a tailings beach and additional freeboard for wave protection to the tailings volume at each stage during operations; a conservative freeboard criterion is based on the PMF storage plus 1 metre of wave run-up.</p> <p>The TMF has been designed to meet the more stringent PMP event. Furthermore, in order to ensure that the TMF can store a full PMF volume at all times, it is actually designed to safely hold the flood waters from two consecutive PMP events. The Roşia Montană TMF is therefore designed to hold a total flood volume over four times greater than the Romanian government guidelines and 10 times more than the rainfall that was recorded during the Baia Mare dam failure. An emergency spillway for the dam will be constructed in the unlikely event that pumps fail due to malfunction or power interruption at the same time as the second PMP event. 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.</p> <p>The TMF for RMP will be built along the centerline method, by using borrowed rockfill and waste rock – which is BAT for the industry. The EIA describes how the dam will be built with solid rock materials, designed and engineered by MWH, one of the leading dam designers in the world and reviewed and approved by certified Romanian dam safety experts, (members of ICOLD committee). Prior to operation, the dam must be certified for operations by the National Commission for Dams Safety (CONSIB) and must be controlled, according to art. 17 to GEO no. 244/2000 on dams safety, by the persons empowered by MEWM.. RMGC has utilized the world’s foremost experts in these areas to ensure the safety of the project’s workers and the surrounding communities. Baia Mare was built of coarse tailings materials -- not rockfill -- and therefore was not able to handle the additional weight of the storm event in 2000.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>RMP will have a free draining structure above the starter dam, and a system of under-drains, granular filter zones and pumps – as per BAT – to collect, control and monitor any seepage. Specifically, the tailings ponds and tailings dam have been designed to the highest standards to prevent pollution of groundwater, and to continuously monitor the groundwater and extract any pollution detected – a system verified by hydro-geologic studies. Specifically, the design features include an engineered clay liner system within the TMF basin to meet a permeability specification 10^{-6} cm/s, 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 pond below the toe of the tailings dam to collect and contain any seepage that does extend beyond the dam centerline.</p>
<p>Now at this third public hearing we have heard for the first time that there is the possibility of the sludge tank not being built in Corna Valley, but that there are alternative locations for it. The pressure conditions can continuously change I do not know if this has been taken into account or not</p>	<p>RMGC has been considering options for locating the TMF since at least 2000, and several studies have been carried out to assist the final selection of a preferred site. In 2001, nine site options were identified, and in 2002 a new study considered these options in addition to some new alternatives, to finally recommend eight options to reconsider. Chapter 5 of the EIA Report explains this process, and presents a summary to indicate the main choices. One of the main reasons for selecting the Corna Valley location for the TMF is that it minimizes the overall project footprint as it is located adjacent to the proposed mine and process plant sites.</p>
<p>My question concerning transport: You said that it was difficult coming to Hungaria in your jeep; what risks would the traffic in the area of the cyanide cisterns involve</p>	<p>Regarding cyanide transportation, 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.</p> <p>In addition, 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.</p> <p>RMGC is also a signatory of the International Cyanide Management Code (ICMI), an internationally recognized practice for cyanide management in the gold mining industry; we will also require our suppliers to sign and abide by ICMI, and Roşia Montană plant operations</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>will be ICMI certified. An ongoing, rigorous and independent audit of the cyanide management system will be followed as well.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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, as per EU guidelines 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.</p> <p>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 (ADR is the European Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road) and RID (Regulations concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by rail), the European regulations covering the international carriage of dangerous goods by road or rail.</p> <p>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</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>poor road or weather conditions.</p> <p>Under the CEFIC guidelines and ICMI code, the supplier and transportation company are required to perform surveys of alternative routes. Before transportation begins, they are responsible for ensuring safety on the route and at delivery; weather conditions such as heavy rains would be seriously taken into account when planning routes. Rail rather than highway transportation is preferred for this and other reasons.</p> <p>EU regulations covering the shipment of hazardous materials are specific and well-tested. These include some of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shipments must stop during severe weather conditions and not re-start until conditions are confirmed as good; • Road and rail transport are covered under the EU ADR and RID regulations; • EU certification of transportation company drivers, • Drivers must have an ADR license, class 6; • Drivers must have a current “sodium cyanide training certificate”; • All suppliers should be affiliated with CEFIC; <p>Must have valid ADR-Certificate for sodium cyanide for the “isotainers”</p>
<p>On the other hand: If there were a problem in the plant producing the mix of sludge and explosives, what would happen to the tank, since it is only 600 m away from the ore processing plant, respectively 3 km from the nearest populated area.</p>	<p>The design of the Roşia Montană project has considered the potential for accidents in the processing plant and has incorporated additional containment and monitoring measures to protect people and the environment. Risks, of course, can be mitigated but never eliminated. Therefore in case of an accident taking place at the process plant, measures will be taken in accordance with the emergency plans stipulated by the legislation in force:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Internal Emergency Plan; - Emergency Preparedness and Spill Contingency Plan; - External Emergency Plan. <p>The main emergency response actions are summarized. below:</p> <p>5. <u>Potential Hydrogen Cyanide Releases</u></p> <p>- Intervention: Immediate implementation of the plans mentioned above, depending on the potential impact on the areas off site, immediate coordination with the external emergency plan;</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Notification and evacuation of areas downwind, emission containment, if possible, followed by immediate medical assistance to the exposed personnel; - Incident investigation and preventive and corrective action; - Implementation of other specific emergency actions. <p>6. <u>Potential Emissions of Cyanide Solutions from the Process Plant, due to Tanks, Pipes or Valves Failure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intervention: Immediate implementation of the plans mentioned above (depending on the potential impact on the areas off site), immediate coordination with the external emergency plans of the local communities; - Notification and evacuation of areas downwind, emission containment, if possible, followed by immediate medical assistance to the exposed personnel; - Pumping of the solution discharge from the secondary containment back into the cyanidation process; - Use of earth stripping equipment to build emergency containment areas in case of fractures of the secondary containment dams and immediate remediation of areas with contaminated soils; - Incident investigation and preventive and corrective action; - Implementation of other specific emergency actions. <p>7. <u>Fires or Explosions occurring in the Occupied Buildings or Process Areas</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intervention: Immediate evacuation of the areas or buildings and notification of the personnel located downwind and of the fire brigade; - The fire brigade takes part in fire control operations and first aid assistance; - Coordination with the representatives of the relevant legal and military authorities, if there is knowledge or suspicion of intentional anthropogenic action; - Incident investigation and preventive and corrective action; - Implementation of other specific emergency actions. <p>8. <u>Chemical Spills on the Process/Storage Sites</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intervention: Evacuation of the area and notification of the personnel located downwind, followed by the deployment of the intervention team for hazardous substances (“Hazmat”) and initiation of spill control actions; - First-aid assistance to the exposed personnel by medical teams. <p>References:</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	Chapter (5)- Security Report
<p>116. Concerning the cultural treasure it may well be that its conservation would have not been necessary, had you not purchased all those lands.</p>	<p>Considering the importance of Roşia Montană's cultural heritage and the existing legal provisions, S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A has allotted a budget of over US\$ 10 million for the archaeological research of the heritage undertaken in the period 2001-2006. Taking into account the results of this research, the specialists' opinions and the decisions made by the competent authorities, the company has estimated a budget of US\$ 25 million for the works to be carried out in the following years for the conservation and restoration of Roşia Montană 's cultural heritage, as publicly stated in the Environmental Impact Assessment from May 2006 (see the EIA Report, volume 32- Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the Roşia Montană area, pages 83-85). These are some of the plans for the coming years: the continuation of the archaeological research in the Orlea area, but especially the establishment of a Modern Mining Museum, which will include exhibitions of geology, archaeology, industrial and ethnographic heritage, and the Cătălina Monuleşti gallery and the monument from Tău Găuri will be arranged for tourist access; the conservation and restoration of the 41 historical monument buildings and of the protected area Historic Centre of Roşia Montană.</p> <p>At present, after the comprehensive archaeological research conducted in the last 8 years, the nature, features and spatial distribution of the heritage assets from the Roşia Montană area (archaeological sites, historic buildings, but also churches and cemeteries) are better understood. The comprehensive archaeological research conducted in the period 2000-2006 have allowed the creation of a comprehensive picture of these national cultural heritage assets and of areas with a spiritual significance as well as the adoption of specific measures for their protection.</p> <p>Thus, in compliance with the requirements of the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management and of the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, specific management plans have been prepared for the management and conservation of the heritage assets from the Roşia Montană area, in the context of the implementation of the Roşia Montană project. These management plans have been included in the documentation for the Report on the Environmental Impact Assessment Study for the Roşia Montană project. (see the 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</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>Historical Monuments and Protected Zone from Roşia Montană; part III – Cultural Heritage Management Plan).</p> <p>Roşia Montană 's values can be summed up as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the Roman galleries from the massifs located on the southern part of the Corna valley have been thoroughly researched and specific conservation measures have been proposed for the Cătălina Monuleşti and Piatra Corbului areas; the Roman galleries from the northern part of the Rosia valley have been subject to preliminary archaeological investigations and specific conservation measures have been proposed for outstanding finds such as those from the Păru Carpeni mining sector; the Orlea – Țarina area is going to be thoroughly researched in the period 2007-2012. As for the segments of ancient galleries found in the southern part of the Cârnic massif, given that they are spatially dispersed and access is very difficult, and implies a high risk regarding the public's safe access as well as the enormous maintenance costs,, after being thoroughly investigated, it has been concluded that they cannot be preserved and enhanced by opening them for tourist tours; <li>- 13 archaeological sites have been identified and researched during the preventive archaeological investigations undertaken in the period 2001-2006; once these comprehensive researches were completed, a decision was made for the archaeological discharge of some on these sites, while other structures will be preserved in situ (e.g. the funerary precinct of Tăul Găuri; the Roman remains from the Carpeni hill); <li>- the development of the mining project would not affect the 41 historic buildings from Roşia Montană. Measures will be taken for the restoration and conservation of these structures; <li>- out of the 10 churches and prayer houses from Roşia Montană and Corna, the mining project will affect only those that are located on the Corna valley whereas those from the Roşia valley will be preserved in their entirety; <li>- out of the 12 cemeteries existing in Roşia Montană, 6 are going to be affected by the implementation of the mining project, while approximately 410 tombs of the total 1905 will have to be relocated. <p>For further information on the main archaeological remains, the historical monuments, as well as for a series of remarks regarding their protection and the specific measures stipulated in the management plans, please see the Annex called “Information on the Cultural</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	Heritage of Roşia Montană and Related Management Aspects”
<p>My name is Elemér Balogh, I am a Hungarian lawyer and journalist living in Germany. This is the first case in which international provisions are respected for an investment of this size. These provisions were the subject of a controversy in case of the investment in Baia Mare. Graver yet: A situation in which Hungary gets no compensation, because the company reports bankruptcy. This is a fact that should be prevented. Actually, every country authorizing an investment should assume the responsibility for the possible grave damage. This is because the company can become bankrupt, disappear, the damage remains and the state claims not to be responsible. This condition should be ensured on the bases of international regulations and the negotiations for the accession to the EU can offer a base in this sense</p>	<p>Please note there is no connection between the Baia Mare project and Roşia Montană Project making the object of the current environmental assessment procedure.</p> <p>Baia Mare was a disaster that must not happen again. To avoid this type of accident, 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.</p> <p>The Environmental Financial Guarantee (“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 Mining Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).</p> <p>The Mining Waste Directive was adopted after Baia Mare accident happened, having the purpose for such accidents not to happen again. The Mining Waste Directive aims to ensure that coverage is available for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) all the obligations connected to the permit granted for the disposal of waste material resulting from mining activities; 2) all of the costs related to the rehabilitation of the land affected by a waste facility. The Environmental Liability. <p>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.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>There are two separate and distinct EFGs under Romanian law.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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”).</p> <p>Both EFGs to be set up by RMGC shall be entirely at the disposition of the Romanian authorities and the amounts covered by the EFGs are not affected in case RMGC falls into bankruptcy.</p> <p>Information about the financing being utilized to support the mining project at Roşia Montană can be found in the section of the Environmental Impact Assessment titled “Environmental and Social Management and System Plans,” and in Annex 1 of the subchapter titled “Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan.”</p>
<p>I would like to address my questions to the investor; I do not expect an answer. Point 8.2. of the Romanian documentation refers briefly to the technology used for the extraction of gold ore. This procedure misses the recycling of cyanide. I am familiar with the specialized literature where the s called CIP methods with active carbon are used, where</p>	<p>The tailings stored in the TMF will contain 5-7 ppm WAD cyanide concentration, below the standard level imposed by the recently approved EU Directive for mining waste which is 10 ppm WAD cyanide. The tailings stored in the TMF are subject to a series of chemical reactions which, in time, lead to changes of the cyanide concentration in the TMF (neutralization). After discharge in the tailings dam, the water content solutions will go through three different processes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - The main part of the water and tailings resulting from the technological process and discharged into the tailings dam, containing cyanide of the above mentioned concentration, will be circulated back and reused in the processing plant. 2 – Part of the water will evaporate in accordance with the pH level and the geometry of the tailings dam. The evaporation increases during summer. The quantity of cyanide evaporated varies in accordance with the above mentioned variables.

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>the regeneration of the cyanide takes place at the same time with the electrolysis. I can see that the study also refers to a detoxification installation but there is no mention about where cyan is being lost. In the description of the water treatment I can see that lime is added to it, but nothing more concrete. If cyanide is not recycled, even if I only take into account half of the amount of 300 tons of gold, even from this process there are 150 tons of cyan resulting.</p> <p>On the other hand: Even if the sterile is detoxified – I do not know by what means, but nevertheless, if it is cleared - how stable will this material be? Does it not deteriorate in time?</p>	<p>3 - A percentage of up to 40% will be retained at first, due to being attached to solid particles. Once the tailings are buried, a neutralizing environment occurs, and a series of mechanisms will decompose the cyanide, in time.</p> <p>The seepage from the tailings dam will be captured completely by the secondary containment dam, located downstream from the tailings dam and will be pumped back to the tailings dam, so that no water with cyanide content will reach the water system.</p> <p>The TMF was designed on the basis of 4 extremely important elements, including the protection parameters of the groundwater. These are: a starter dam of low permeability, a colluvium like layer of low permeability in the tailings dam pond, a secondary containment system and collection basin and a final treatment system for any water seepage.</p> <p>The modeling of the cyanide mass balance must be semi-quantitative until the real solution and the concentrations in the air can be obtained from the mining process. The model was developed on the basis of the information obtained from the designed technological flow, from the model of cyanide degradation and from other available sources, including similar mine sites where similar processes are developed. Due to its limitation, the mass cyanide balance identifies and estimates in an appropriate manner, the most significant compounds for the cyanide balance and shows the purpose of the cyanide within the ore processing and within the TMF.</p> <p>The estimation of the mass balance within the tailings dam, as well as the related dispersion in the air is essentially simple. The tailings discharged in the TMF and the cyanide concentration within these tailings are mostly known. The total cyanide concentration is estimated to be 7 mg/L, at the point it leaves the cyanide detoxification plant. This involves a WAD cyanide concentration between 4 and 6 mg/L. Based on the discharge rate and the concentration, it is estimated that the TMF will receive approximately 97 tones of total cyanide per year. Based on the volume of the pores in the tailings, almost one third of this quantity will be contained by the tailings, and 66 tone/year will be contained by the water in the tailings dam, which will be circulated back into the technological processes.</p> <p>The cyanide degradation within the tailings dam is a well known process. A great part of the degradation is actually, volatilization. Generally, 90% is considered volatilization, the rest being represented by other chemical processes.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>This Model was developed especially for this Project, as showed in Section 4.1.4.8, Volume 8, Chapter 2, Technological Processes. According to this Model, almost half of the cyanide quantity is lost through degradation during a one year period of time. If it is considered that 90% of this loss is due to emissions in the air, means that almost 30 tone/year is lost in the year. The Model of cyanide balance is presented in detail and supportive to the hypothesis in Volume 8, Chapter 2, Technological Processes, Section 4.1.3. Even though there are several suppositions regarding the cyanide balance within the tailings dam, the figures represent approximate averages on short intervals. There will also be exceptions recorded from this estimation but, for the time being, the mass balance is fairly accurate for this phase of the Project. One of the most probable exceptions will be that a lower level of cyanide discharged in the TMF is recorded. For the phase of the Project, as a safety measure, there have been assumed to be high cyanide concentrations leaving the detox process. The selected INCO SO₂/Air process for the cyanide neutralization proposed, on regular basis, WAD cyanide concentrations smaller than 2 mg/L. Obviously, if lower cyanide concentrations at discharge are recorded, then the cyanide emissions into the air from the tailings dam is lower.</p>
<p>We have talked about the possible introduction of Mercury to the production. We know that in ancient times it was only by means of mercury, that gold would be obtained from ore, the cyan technology only appeared at the end of the 1800's being modern but dangerous at that time. What happens to the mercury that remained in the area since the time of the ancient Romans? If the material in today's production is cleared and separated, is not the result organic mercury? It is well known that organic mercury is</p>	<p>RMGC will strictly manage waste resulting from the mining operations in accordance with applicable regulations and a waste management structure sensitive to the environment. The Waste Management Plan (Plan B) and Section 3 of the EIA describe how – structured in response to requirements of the EU Mine Waste Directive and MO 863.</p> <p>To address the possibility that this collective concentrate of gold and silver may contain small quantities of mercury, vessels will be introduced directly in the mercury retort (with volume of 0.3 m³). Mercury will be volatilized at a temperature of maximum 650⁰C and taken out of the vessels with a vacuum pump. Mercury vapors will be directed to a cooling-condensing plant and a column with activated carbon. The column is filled with sulfur-impregnated carbon to catch any traces of mercury vapors left uncondensed. After recovery, any sulfur and mercury impregnated carbon will be deposited in the temporary deposit of dangerous wastes under strictly safe conditions. It will be sold as a by-product – not re-used.</p> <p>Procedures for maneuvering, storing and transport of mercury under safe conditions will be included in <i>The Emergency Preparedness and Spill Contingency Plan</i> (see <i>Plan I</i> from the ensemble of <i>Plans of environmental and social management system</i>).</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>extremely toxic</p>	<p>Of course, some of the information presented is necessarily based on results of laboratory testing; more detailed data can be obtained only in the operation phase. In these instances, use of a word such as “likely” indicates a fair and balanced judgment based on all available information and expert knowledge. Significant but currently unavoidable uncertainties in the assumptions and conclusions are listed in Section 8 of the Waste Management Plan, along with the cautious approach chosen in this case. Consistent with the regulations of the EU Mine Waste Directive, the Waste Management Plan will be regularly reviewed and updated – incorporating improved and more detailed information on waste streams obtained during the operation period.</p>
<p>I the summary I read about the water treatment, that the water purification plant is in project phase. I have designed such an installation myself fro the acid purification of mine water. In this process, a mud is generated, that is only 10 % solid mater. What happens to the mud?</p>	<p>For the sludge from the treatment plant of the acid waters, depending on the development stages of the Project, the following flow sheets are designed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ During the operation stage, the thickened sludge, resulting from the sedimentation basin of the treatment plant of the acid waters, will be discharged into the tailings management facility as supplementary waste in a ratio of 1:500 as compared with tailings. ▪ During the mine-closure period, this waste stream will be discharged into the Cetate open pit lake, because the tailings management facility will not be still available for waste discharge. <p>The environment impact caused by the discharging into the tailings management facility of the sludge resulting from the treatment of the acid waters will be negligible comparatively with the impact caused by the processing tailings due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Much less quantity of resulted sludge in comparison with the quantity of tailings; ▪ Much lower toxic properties of the sludge in comparison with those of tailings. <p>Thus, the references from the Section [2.8.1.8] of the EIA to the period when the sludge resulted from the acid water treatment plant will be deposited into the tailings management facility are justified.</p> <p>If the sludge of acid water treatment is deposited into the Cetate flooded open pit, the sludge may dissolve and liberate heavy metals and neutral major ions (sulphate, calcium) into the water from open pit, if this water becomes acid. But the water from lake will not be evacuated</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>directly into environment. The water from open pit if is reaching the underground works may be collected by Cetate dam and pumped back to the treatment plant, so that no pollution will be discharged into environment.</p> <p>Moreover, prevention measures are provided in order to minimize the risk that the acid waters generated by the sulphuric portion of the open pit walls to acidulate the waters from open pit. These measures are described in Section [2.8.2.9.] of the EIA.</p>
<p>Gold and silver are dissolved in a complex form of sodium-cyanide. Where will the cyanide combined with silver and gold go? Since it is not recycled. In some more modern plants in Southern Africa, cyanide is recycled in the case of electrolysis and it is reducible.</p> <p>In the case of electrolysis the combined cyanide is recuperated and re-used for the dissolution of gold?</p> <p>I do not speak of washing - I speak of electrolysis, cyanide recuperation.</p>	<p>A summary description of the tailings processing system, as well as the use and management of the cyanide can be found in the Non-technical Summary, Chapter 9 of the EIA (Report on the Environmental Assesment (EIA)) or detailed in Chapter 2, Technological Processes, Section 4.1.2.2 The main technological processes.</p> <p>The most efficient and cost-effective process for extracting the gold and silver from ores such as the ones in Rosia Montana is based on full cyanide-leaching of the ore. There are numerous examples of similar ores throughout the world, which require the use of cyanide-based technology for efficient precious metals recovery. The implementation of the cyanide-based technology for gold and silver recovery from the ore in Rosia Montana is based on a detailed testwork program conducted by AMMTEC Limited and AMDEL Limited. The tests were scheduled and reviewed by GRD MINPROC Limited, and later on, the conclusions of the testing program were reviewed and reconfirmed by S.N.C. LAVALIN and AUSENCO. The issuance of the cyanide leaching technology for the ore in Rosia Montana considered the best practices used in Europe and worldwide. The technology for metals recovery by using cyanide leaching in CIL is Best Available Techniques BAT (please see Chapter 3.1.6.2.2 and Chapter 5.2 of the Guidelines of BREF [1] UE Document on BAT for Management ... in Mining Activities, March 2004).</p> <p>The cyanide, in a solid briquette form, will be transported in specially-designed and manufactured isotainers. The cyanide will be dissolved only into the transportation containers, in alkaline solution, sourced from and re-circulated back into a mixing tank. The mixing tank is designed to have enough capacity to store the entire quantity of a transportation container. The cyanide solution, as soon as it is dissolved in the container, will be transferred from the mixing tank into a large volume storage tank.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>The fine ground ore, resulting from the overflow of the ball mills' cyclones, is transferred to the tank of the feeding pump for the CIL circuit, where it's mixed with cyanide and lime suspension, required to balance the level of pH. The active carbon is added in the CIL tank to support the leaching process and the adsorption of the dissolved metals.</p> <p>The slurry is subject to a leaching process taking place within two parallel rows of 7 CIL tanks each, containing agitators. The size of the CIL tanks is D = 18 m x H = 20 m. The CIL tanks are sized to ensure enough time of contact between the cyanide solution, the ground ore and the active carbon. Sodium cyanide solution may be added in the CIL tanks number 2 and 4 of each row if needed, in order to maintain the required cyanide concentration. The slurry is circulated into the gravitational cyanide-leaching circuit, and the carbon advances continuously counter the flow of the slurry, pumped by the vertical pumps. The time for advancing from a tank into another is adjusted so that the load of gold and silver on the carbon is ensured to be from 7,000 to 8,000 g/t.</p> <p>Once in the feeding tank of the thickener, the slurry is mixed with flocculants which support the sedimentation of the solids. The thickener ensures the increase of the solid content within the sediment and, at the same time, the development of the supernatant almost clarified. The Supernatant discharged from the thickener will be directed towards the grinding circuit, to reuse and recover the cyanide.</p> <p>The thickened slurry is pumped towards the cyanide detoxification circuit, working on SO₂/air procedure, where the WAD cyanide concentration will decrease to the level approved through the European Directive. The management of the tailings and the detoxification technology are BAT techniques, according to Chapter 3.1.6.3, 3.1.6.3.2 and 4.3.11.8 (The Guidelines of the EU Document of BAT for Management ... in Mining Activities, March 2004). The treated tailings are pumped back into the tailings dam.</p> <p>The cyanide is extremely toxic therefore its manufacturing, transport, handling and neutralization must be handled with care. However, the use of cyanide has a great advantage for the environment because it breaks down quickly (biodegradation under UV light) becoming inert under normal weather conditions, and the compounds resulting from the degradation, hydrolysis, adsorption processes taking place in the TMF are very stable (basically, these compounds become inert within the environment in the TMF once the process tailings are stored); there is no possibility of bio-accumulation, i.e. mercury or heavy</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>metals. This Project will implement the Best Available Techniques (BAT) for gold recovery and waste management (we refer here to waste resulting from mining and processing) and will comply with the European Directive for cyanide content mining waste.</p> <p>The cyanide used for the ore processing will be handled / stored in compliance with the EU standards and the provisions of the International Code for the Management of the Cyanide (ICMC- www.cyanidecode.org); it will be safely kept on the processing plant site in order to prevent any accidental spillage. The cyanide and its compounds will be subject to INCO detoxification procedure (DETOX) – this procedure is considered the Best Available Technique (BAT) as per BREF document; the process tailings will be discharged into the TMF in accordance with EU Directive 2006/21/CE on the management of mining waste.</p> <p>The main quantity of the cyanide will be recovered in the processing plant as shown in Figure 4.1.15 and described in Section 2.3.3, Chapter 4.1 Water of the EIA Report. Even so, there will be a residual quantity of cyanide. The treated tailings represent the only source of the Project for process residual water. The residual cyanide concentrations found in the treated tailings slurry will have to comply with the EU Directive for mine waste which stipulates a maximum value of 10 mg/L CN_{WAD} (weak acid dissociable). The cyanide will exist as potential pollutant of the surface waters only on the plant site and during the mining phase and for the first one or two years after closure. Modeling of the predicted concentrations in the TMF has shown that treated process plant tailings flow is expected to contain 2 to 7 mg/L total cyanide. Further degradation will reduce the concentrations to below applicable standards in surface water (0.1 mg/l) within 1-3 years of closure. A secondary effect of this treatment is also the removal of many of the metals which may potentially occur in the process waste water stream. An assessment of the likely chemical makeup of the tailings leachate, conducted on testworks, is summarized in Table 4.1-18 (Section 4.3.), Chapter 4.1 Water, of the EIA report.</p> <p>After discharge, the water is circulated back into the process; the decant water in the TMF during the entire period of storage, is subject to passive treatment processes, including natural degradation of the cyanide, hydrolyses, volatilization, photo-oxidation, bio-oxidation, mixing / separation, adsorption, dilution due to rainfalls etc.</p> <p>According to the data sourced during the operation of various mines, different cyanide reduction efficiencies are outlined (from 23-38% to 57-76% for total cyanides and from 21-42% to 71-80% for WAD), depending on the season (temperature).</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>An average of approx. 50% decrease of CN_t concentration was considered for the TMF during operations' phase. The Model compiled for the degradation process shows that the cyanide concentration may decrease to even 0.1 mg CN_t/L during the first three years of closure.</p> <p>The main part (90%) of the decomposed cyanide (average of 50%) is broken down by volatilization / hydrolysis, as cyanic acid. The mathematic modeling of the cyanic acid concentration in the TMF showed a maximum hourly concentration of 382 µg/m³ in comparison to 5000 µg/m³, the concentration allowed by the Order no. 462 of the Ministry of Environment and Waters' Management.</p> <p>References: [1] Best Available Techniques for Management of Tailings and Waste-Rock in Mining Activities. EUROPEAN COMMISSION, DIRECTORATE-GENERAL JRC JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE, Institute for Prospective Technological Studies, Technologies for Sustainable Development, European IPPC Bureau, Final Report, July 2004 (http://eippcb.jrc.es/pages/FActivities.htm)</p>
<p>What warranties does the company offer? From your presentation we have learned that recently there were 20 employees dismissed from leading positions for not doing their jobs. Sadly, the demission of directors for environmental damages occurred or for not doing their jobs is a frequent exercise. But the damage to the environment still remains. I am very afraid that this will also happen in the future.</p>	<p>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").</p> <p>In România, 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").</p> <p>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</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>RMGC has retained one of the world's leading insurance brokers, which is well established in România 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 Roşia 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Yet we recognize that with a project as large as that being undertaken at Roşia 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.</p> <p>All insurers and insurance coverage related to the mining operations at Roşia Montană will be in full compliance with Romania's insurance regulations.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>Detailed financial guarantees are in place, in the form of the 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.</p> <p>The EFG must be in place to receive an operating permit to begin mining operations. An analysis is underway to determine the EFG required during each year of operation. The minimum amount at the start is expected to be approximately US \$ 25 million and increase from that level annually.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Two directives issued by the European Union also impact the EFG: the Mine Waste Directive (“MWD”) and the Environmental Liability Directive (“ELD”).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Each EFG will follow detailed guidelines generated by the World Bank and the International Council on Mining and Metals.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>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).</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash deposit; • Trust funds; • Letter of credit; • Surety bonds; • Insurance policy. <p>Under the terms of this guarantee, the Romanian government will have no financial liability in connection with the rehabilitation of the Roșia Montană project.</p>
<p>A basic point for the sale of the project was the support given to economic development. Please tell me, if in 50 years the gold is gone and you go back to Ireland, what remains for the people in Roșia Montana? The project foresees trainings, programs support in opening businesses, but what happens if after the mine is closed, public lay off will begin. Thank you.</p>	<p>The Roșia Montană Project (RMP) will be a catalyst for local and regional economic development. As with any major industrial development, impacts will be positive and negative. In the case of Roșia Montană, beneficial impacts will be maximized by involving local and regional governments and other relevant parties from the community in development initiatives as part of a participatory approach. Negative impacts will be mitigated through measures as described in the Environmental Impact Assessment Study Report (EIA).</p> <p>Roșia Montană Gold Corporation (RMGC) recognizes that sustainable development is a multi-dimensional concept which combines five key interrelated areas of capital:</p> <p><u>Financial Capital</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Economic Development Impact, fiscal management, taxes ○ Average of 1200 jobs during construction over 2 years, the majority of which sourced locally; ○ 634 jobs during operations (direct employment including contracted employment for

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>cleaning, security, transportation, and other, for 16 years, most of which sourced locally;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Some 6000 indirect jobs for 20 years, locally & regionally[1]; ○ US\$ 1billion in profit share, profit tax, royalties and other taxes and fees to Romanian local, regional & national government; ○ US\$ 1,5 billion procuring goods & services. US\$ 400 million during construction (2 years) and US\$ 1,1 billion during production, from Romania (16 years); ○ The set up of a micro-credit finance facility in the area to allow access to affordable financing; ○ To promote local & regional business development, set up a business centre and incubator units, offering mentoring, training (entrepreneurial, business plans, fiscal & administrative management, etc), legal, financial & administrative advice. <p><u>Physical Capital</u> Infrastructure – including buildings, energy, transport, water and waste management facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increases in revenue to government agencies, on the order of US\$ 1 billion over 20 years (construction + production + closure) will result in additional money the government may allocate to improving community infrastructure; ○ RMGC will also develop the resettlement sites of Piatra Albă and Dealul Furcilor in Alba Iulia. Piatra Albă will contain a new civic centre, commercial and residential areas; these will be transferred to the local authorities once complete. The Resettlement and Relocation Action Plan (RRAP) contains full details of these initiatives. <p><u>Human Capital</u> Health and education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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; ○ Implementation of the SMURD (Mobile Emergency Service for Resuscitation and Extrication) medical system in the area; ○ The building of a new school, residential & civic centre in Piatra Albă. This is fully described in the RRAP;

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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, eg: Ovidiu Rom & local authorities. <p><u>Social Capital</u> Skills training, community relationships and social networks and the institutional capacity to support them, preservation of cultural patrimony:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Efforts to develop and promote Roșia Montană's cultural heritage for both locals and tourism; ○ Providing adult education opportunities and skills enhancement including training programs, funds and scholarships, to increase employment chances both direct with RMGC and indirect; ○ Programs assisting vulnerable people & groups, and to consolidate social networks particularly in Roșia Montană (Good Neighbor Program, Social Program); ○ Partnerships with NGOs working with the youth in the area to improve and increase the capacity of the community. <p><u>Natural Capital</u> Landscape, biodiversity, water quality, ecosystems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures contained in the RMP management plans and SOPs will result in mitigation of environmental impacts and conditions as identified in the EIA; ○ The improved environmental condition will enhance the quality of life in Roșia Montană; ○ Training & assistance in integrating environmental considerations into business plans; ○ Awareness-building regarding positive environmental performance of business activities; ○ Environmental standards associated with loans through the micro-credit finance facility including monitoring of environmental performance; ○ Business Code of Conduct requiring suppliers to RMP to comply with RMGC's environmental performance standards. <p>These five capital spheres in turn support the three pillars of sustainable development -- social, environmental and economic.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>RMGC's view of the social and economic benefits of the RMP is described in the Community Sustainable Development Plan and EIA Chapter 4.8 – the Social and Economic Environment.</p> <p>RMGC will collaborate on community development issues with interested parties from the Community. RMGC's commitment to collaboration will extend to local, regional and national authorities. This approach allows the Community to own, direct and control all relevant development issues in a multi-stakeholder and integrated manner.</p> <p>In the spirit of that commitment, to date, RMGC has conducted extensive consultations, including 1262 individual meetings and interviews, and the distribution of questionnaires for which over 500 responses have been received, 18 focal group meetings, and 65 public debates, in addition to holding discussions with government authorities, non-governmental organizations and potentially affected stakeholders. Feedback has been used in the preparation of the Management Plans of the EIA as well as the drafting of partnerships and development programs.</p> <p>A comprehensive monitoring programme is currently being developed by RMGC to evaluate our socio-economic mitigation and enhancement measures. This monitoring programme will include the input and considerations of impacted and potentially impacted stakeholders. To institutionalize this input, RMGC – in association with a number of local stakeholder groups – is in the process of setting up local and regional partnerships to aid RMGC and the community in monitoring the progress of the RMP.</p> <p>RMGC's monitoring programme will be conducted in a transparent manner, allowing parties to evaluate progress of the effectiveness and to suggest implementing improvements. This process will continue throughout the life of the project with the aim of maximizing benefits and minimizing negative impacts.</p> <p>A preliminary framework that will assist in guiding the development of the monitoring plan has been set up (see Volume 14, Section 4.8, Social and Economical Environment, Table 7-1, of the Roşia Montană project EIA).</p> <p>Partnerships include initiatives concerning education and youth development and training, such as:</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roșia Montană NGO Partnership; • Roșia Montană Youth Partnership; • Apuseni Youth Resource Center; • Roșia Montană Educational Partnership. <p>Other partnerships concern monitoring and management of environmental aspects, including The Roșia Montană Research Center for Environment and Health. Bio-physical aspects will be monitored and co-managed with the Roșia Montană Biodiversity Partnership and the Roșia Montană Forestry Partnership.</p> <p>To further promote and develop the economic opportunities presented by the RMP, RMGC is also cooperating with local Stakeholders regarding setting up a business center.</p> <p>It is expected that training programs offered by RMGC and its partners, as well as employment experience gained during the RMP, will result in a highly trained and skilled workforce across a range of disciplines. This should place people in a competitive position for work with other mining companies. Such skills are also transferable to the non-mining sector.</p> <p>Beyond direct skill-building, the presence of the RMP as a major investment will improve the area's economic climate, encouraging and promoting the development of non-mining activities. It is expected that the improved investment and economic climate will lead to business opportunities that can develop concurrent with the RMP, even as they extend well beyond economic activities related directly to mining operations. This diversification of economic development is a critical benefit of the investments generated to realize the RMP.</p> <p>The Zonal Urbanism Plan (PUZ) detailing the land surface required by the RMP affects only about 25% of Roșia Montană commune, leaving open many opportunities to establish business ventures in the community. Even now, some businesses have already been established on the remaining 75% of the Commune; once the PUZ is finalized, business start-up will be further encouraged.[2]</p> <p>For more information, please see Roșia Montană Sustainable Development Programs and Partnerships annex 4.</p> <p>References:</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>[1] The multiplier effect for the RMP is in the order of 1 Direct job to 30 Indirect Full Time Job Equivalents over twenty years. A complex methodology used to derive this multiplier effect is available via RMGC. However, the more conservative 1 : 10 Direct : Indirect figure is used to maintain consistency with internationally accepted multiplier effects for large mining projects in impoverished regions, such as mentioned in UNCTAD (2006) Commodity policies for development: a new framework for the fight against poverty. TD/B/COM.1/75, Geneva, Switzerland.</p> <p>[2] Information on existing industries, such as agriculture and tourism, is provided in Volume 14, 4.8 Social and Economical Environment, and in Volume 31, Plan L - Community Sustainable Development Management Plan. This information was assembled primarily so that an assessment could be completed on the potential effects of the proposed project on these industries.</p>
<p>Good evening. I would like some answers to questions that have been talked of very little. A first nervous point is the one regarding water management: We have not received any answer regarding the fact that the huge amount of water, how it will be provided, what purification technology will be used and what water treatment plants will be set up. In the project, the improvement of water quality is mentioned. How do you imagine this will happen? The sterile used for the construction of accumulation dams might produce acid. How can you prevent this process or neutralize the acid?</p>	<p>In adequate management conditions, the probability for Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) to be generated into the tailings management facility is low. The tailings in the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will have the potential to generate ARD. However, for ARD to be generated, sulfurs, oxygen and water must be present. During the operation phase of the project, there will be no favorable conditions for ARD to be generated as a result of fast accumulation of saturated tailings in the TMF, which will limit exposure of sulfurs to oxygen. Moreover, the treated water that will be contained by the tailings will be slightly alkaline, which will reduce even more the ARD generation. The real risk for ARD generation only occurs after the depositing of tailings. This risk will be mitigated by adequate closure of the TMF, by means of a protective earth layer that will limit the oxygen and water infiltrations into the tailings.</p> <p>S.C Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A (RMGC) is striving to make sure that ARD will have no impact on the environment. The taken measures also include additional control features of sources (i.e. waste rock segregation), retention and treatment, as applicable.</p> <p>RMGC has committed to perform the discharge of waters generated by the project (including ARD) only if they comply with the discharge limits imposed by the technical Standards regarding collection, treatment and discharge of domestic wastewater, NTPA001/2005.</p> <p>When the duration and level of ARD generation will be discussed (and thus, the period of</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>time that the treatment is required for), one must keep in mind the fact that the mining project will remove most of the rock surfaces that currently generate ARD.</p> <p>The necessary duration for treatment and management of water, together with other long-term maintenance measures, is estimated in Section [4.7] of the Mine Rehabilitation and Closure Management Plan. However, it is difficult to assess the certain required treatment period. Several technologies, among which the sources control, in-pit treatment and semi-passive treatment systems can be used separately or in combination in order to eliminate the necessity of long-term usage of the treatment plant. However, these options will have to be assessed and proved.</p> <p>The following conclusions can be reached following the TMF closure model results: At the end of operations and during the first years of closure, a seepage rate of 77m³/h is expected based on water balance models. If this rate remains constant, the time needed to flush the tailings pore volume of 63 million m³ once is of the order of 90 years. In order to bring the seepage quality to a level so that it can be discharged without treatment, at least 3-4 pore volumes will have to be exchanged, provided there are no additional dissolution or mobilization processes within the tailings body. It follows from this model that the seepage would require continued treatment far into the foreseeable future.</p> <p>But, as a result of rehabilitation, with an infiltration-minimizing cover placed on the tailings, the amount of seepage water collected at the Secondary Containment Dam sump decreases, while the characteristic time needed to flush the tailings body increases correspondingly. It is anticipated that with the cover described in Section [4.5], the infiltration will decrease to a range of 10-25% (or 80-200 mm/a) of the annual precipitation, with an according drop of the seepage rate. Thus, the annual load of contaminants released by the TMF dam is smaller, but the time frame over which treatment will be needed to achieve all NTPA 001/2005 limits increases inversely proportional to the infiltration rate</p>
<p>I participated to FânFest and I could admire the monuments built on the company property. I consider them to be in a high state of degradation, it had not seemed to me like anybody made any effort to their</p>	<p>Please note the fact that none of the buildings classified as historical monuments, within the Roşia Montană Project area will be affected; all 41 historical buildings will be included in an extensive rehabilitation and restoration program (see the Environmental Impact Assessment Study, vol. 33, Plan M, Management Plan for the Historical Monuments and the Protected Zone of the Roşia Montană area, pages 76-94). The undertaking of such program is mandatory, irrespective of the project's implementation, or else the houses will completely deteriorate, given their current dilapidated state.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>preservation. Is this due to the fact that the investment has not been initiated yet or are they doomed to continuous degradation?</p>	<p>RMGC currently owns 14 buildings classified as historical monuments. These buildings have been acquired in accordance with the provisions of Law 422/2001 on the protection of historical monuments, as last amended. They were in different conditions when acquired, this aspect being reflected in the sale-purchase agreements and documented by photographic records taken at their acquisition and up to the present day. It should be noted that between 2000 and 2002 the Design Centre for the National Cultural Heritage (CPPCN), currently known as The National Institute for Historical Monuments and, later on, S.C. OPUS S.R.L., an architecture company, undertook a comprehensive inventory of all archaeological heritage assets within the Roşia Montană commune. The process involved updating the analytical record cards of each building classified as historical monument, as well as making observations on their state of preservation.</p> <p>Law 422/2001, article 38 stipulates the obligations of owners of buildings classified as historical monuments, both natural and legal persons. Further information on the owners' duties, to which RMGC is fully committed, are included in the annex to this document. It is the owner's immediate duty to maintain the historical building in good condition. Therefore, in 2003, as soon as the acquisition process began, the company created a team made up of 10 people with construction-related qualifications. This team is in charge of the permanent maintenance of these houses. The people employed have been trained on the job, so as to become acquainted with the legislation in the field and with the interventions allowed in the case of historical monuments. So far the team has taken all the necessary legal measures to ensure the preservation of the historical monuments owned by RMGC within the Roşia Montană commune or at least to maintain them in their original state, when bought by the company. As a first measure, the historic buildings acquired by RMGC have been subjected to remedial works such as: roof repair works (meant to prevent deterioration caused by rain infiltration), installation of downpipes and gutters to prevent rainwater from infiltrating into the building's foundation or walls, usual repair works, repair works to the surrounding fences and "moors" (ancient walls traditional in Roşia Montană) and disposal of domestic waste piled up over the years. This team performs an ongoing and sustained activity. The specific activities conducted to date include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the erection of a supportive scaffolding outside the historic building no. 372 so as to prevent it from tilting (Approval no. 142/2004); - historic building no.392, initially used as a habitation area, has been turned into an office space (Approval no. 453/2004)

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>– the building authorization for the house no. 325 was obtained (Approval no. 25/27.10.2006), in accordance with law 422/2001. Although the building has not been classified as a historical monument, it is situated in the centre of the Roşia Montană protected area (permit). This building will be restored in accordance with the legal provisions of the Romanian Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs and will host an Information and Exhibitions Centre.</p> <p>Mention should be made that the company has nearly completed the engineering documentation necessary for the restoration of 11 historic buildings within the Roşia Montană area, prepared in accordance with the regulations issued by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, to be submitted for approval by the Local Commission for Historical Monuments.</p> <p>As for the Protected Zone from Roşia Montană, it will cover over 130 ha and will include 35 historical monuments and other local architectural assets (restored and enhanced). A modern mining museum is proposed to be established at Roşia Montană. The museum will include geology, archaeology, ethnography exhibitions (including an open-air section), industrial heritage exhibitions, as well as a significant underground part organized around the Cătălina Monuleşti gallery. In this part of Roşia Montană, the company plans to promote the development of traditional tourism activities (e.g. guest houses; small pubs). East and south-east of the historical centre there are a number of historic lakes: Tăul Mare, Tăul Brazi and Tăul Anghel. This area is suitable for modern, recreational tourism. However, any proposal submitted by the company in this respect should be endorsed by the local community and approved by the authorities.</p> <p>The company does not want to turn this area into a museum; the overall plan is that this part of the community continues to be lived in by local people or, in the case of the buildings purchased by RMGC, by the company's employees involved in the future mining operations. Job opportunities and tourism- related small businesses are to be developed in the area.</p> <p>The company wants to protect and promote all these heritage assets. Therefore, special measures will be taken both inside the protected area Historical Centre of Roşia Montană (restoration-consolidation-conservation) and in the industrial area (special blasting techniques, buffer zones between the 2 areas, permanent monitoring of vibrations and the blasting adjusted to the waves' propagation speed, etc.). As publicly stated in the EIA Report,</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>once the Roşia Montană Mining Project is approved, all historical monument buildings in Roşia Montană, owned by RMGC, will be included in a comprehensive restoration and conservation program. Should any historic buildings remain under the ownership of various institutions or individuals, upon their consent, RMGC will finance the restoration of the buildings, in full compliance with the specific relevant regulations issued by the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs. In the coming years, if the Roşia Montană project is implemented, the company plans to allocate USD 3,385,000 for conservation, restoration and maintenance works to be undertaken in the Protected Zone Historical Centre of Roşia Montană as well as for the historical buildings located outside this area.</p> <p>To date, RMGC has complied with all its legal obligations as owner of historical monument buildings. By taking into account the data and conclusions set out in the Management Plan for the historical monuments and protected zones within Roşia Montană, included in the EIA Report, RMGC plans to continue this responsible approach and to ensure the financial resources necessary for the conservation and restoration of the historic buildings and of the Rosia Montană Historic Centre. All interventions on these buildings will be carried out in compliance with the current legal provisions, based on the conclusions set out in the technical review of the historic buildings within Roşia Montană, undertaken by the Bucharest Technical University of Civil Engineering - the National Centre for Earthquake Engineering and Vibrations, between 2005 and 2006.</p> <p>For further information on the studies and modeling conducted by the Bucharest Technical University of Civil Engineering and IPROMIN with regard to the special measures necessary for the mitigation of the impacts caused by blasting on the historic buildings, please consult the corresponding annex.</p>
<p>I would like to draw some outlines that have seemingly not been discussed. It has been mentioned several times that we should discuss the cross border impact of the effects. In the river Abrud there are many heavy metals, the report, in the chapter regarding the cross</p>	<p>We appreciate that there is concern about transboundary impacts and have worked extensively with independent experts and scientists to fully assess all possibilities. These assessments, including a just-completed study of catastrophic failure scenarios by The University of Reading, have concluded that the Roşia Montană Project has no transboundary impact. A full copy of the University of Reading study can be found in the reference documents included as an annex to this report.</p> <p>The Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA) (Chapter 10 <i>Transboundary Impacts</i>) assesses the proposed project with regard to potential for significant river basin and</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>border pollution of river waters only makes reference to cyanide components. John said not to drink from the cyanide tank because it contains many heavy metals. Why does he not also mention the heavy metals in the text, referring to the impact on the cross border territory, or why does he not give any arguments for this omission?</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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 by RMGC to provide additional detail to that provided in the EIA 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Because of dilution and dispersion in the river system, and of the initial European Union Best Available Techniques (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 Tailings Management Facility - 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.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>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.</p> <p>For more information, an information sheet presenting the INCA modeling work is presented under the title of the <i>Mureş River Modelling</i> Program and the full modelling report is presented as Annex 5.1</p>
<p>It has been said many times that the dam is in danger in case of a quake. But we know that 2.5 to 3 km away from the foot of the dam rock shattering explosions will take place. Why is the seismic effect of the blasts not registered in the report.....</p> <p>No, even surface explosions damage the dam. A mining engineer made a calculation according to which the upper part of a 180 m dam fails in 2/3 proportion to resist to an impact of 68,3 - 100 Hz. For what reason is the effect of the explosions excluded from the impact study? It cannot be that they have no effect at all.</p>	<p>The environmental impact assessment (EIA) process has included preliminary cumulative estimates for stationary motorised 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 <i>Best Management Practices/Best Available Techniques</i> 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 modelling 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 <i>Noise and Vibrations</i> of the <i>EIA Report</i>.</p> <p>The analysis of the data included in Ipromin's study, entitled „<i>Geo-mechanical study for the measurement of the effects of quarrying operations on the constructions located inside the protected area</i>” indicates that, in the case of the excavation technologies to be used in the Roşia Montană mining perimeter, the oscillation velocity (the most important parameter of the seismic wave generated by the blasting) is significantly reduced as we move away from the centre of the explosion.</p> <p>As shown in Table no. 1 and Figure no. 1, the oscillation velocity at a distance of 500 meters from the centre of the explosion corresponds, on the MKS scale, to natural earthquakes of 1st and 2nd degree. The dam of the Corna tailings management facility (TMF) is located approximately 2.5 km away from the Cetate open pit and approximately 3km away from the</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>Cârnic open pit. The further we move from the centre of the explosion, the lower the oscillation velocity, and it can be stated that this velocity will be very low in the TMF area.</p> <p>The size of the TMF dam has been designed such as to resist even an exceptional earthquake (8 degrees on the Richter scale); therefore the seismic waves generated by the open pit blasting are significantly reduced by the distance and do not impact the dam or endanger its resistance.</p> <p><i>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</i></p>
<p>I agree with John, there is no tourism in Roşia Montana, but there are tourists. Only I have brought 150 tourists there this year, not to speak of the 12 0000 young people participating to FânFest last week. I have just seen a huge truck.....</p>	<p>Information provided in the EIA report supports the general point made by the questioner that industries other than mining are poorly developed in Roşia Montană. However, the EIA report also highlights and makes an assessment such that development of the RMP does not preclude development of other industries in the area. Indeed, the RMP would remove some of the obstacles that currently discourage inward investment, such as the presence of derelict and polluted land, polluted streams, infrastructure and poor socio-economic conditions generally. Properly managed and funded conservation work in the Roşia Montană Protected Area as proposed in the RMP would foster the area's ability to attract tourists.</p> <p>Chapter 5 of the EIA Report states that tourism will be possible and profitable only when there is something to offer tourists in terms of clean environment, proper infrastructure, and attractions such as museums and accessible historical monuments. A mining project such as that proposed by RMGC will provide, through taxes, the necessary funds to improve the infrastructure. Through the RMP and its heritage management plans, US\$25 million will be invested by the company in the protection of cultural heritage in a way that will support tourism. A training program will provide the necessary skills to develop tourism activities, and the Roşia Montană Micro Credit will support people in opening restaurants and other businesses that attract tourists.</p> <p>At the end of the project, there will be a new village, plus the restored old center of Roşia Montană with a museum, accommodation, restaurants, modernized infrastructure, and preserved monuments such as Tăul Găuri – all of which would serve as tourist attractions.</p> <p>RMGC has commissioned a tourism documentation which sets out how potential tourism</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	markets and how these might best be approached in an integrated project (<i>Initial Tourism Proposals</i> , Gifford Report 13658. R01)
<p>We could see a machine demonstrating to us the possibilities of cyanide transport. I know the Aries Valley, no truck of this size could ever drive there.</p>	<p>During operations, our plans are to maximize the use of rail to a depot near the project site whenever possible.</p> <p>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 (European Agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road) and RID, (the European regulations covering the international carriage of dangerous goods by road or rail).</p> <p>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. The degree of impact on Zlatna will vary based upon this important assessment. In one alternative route, Zlatna could be selected as a railhead for the delivery of cyanide with road transport to the project site.</p> <p>The EIA notes that RMGC will undertake a survey to provide new information; this survey will include a robust mitigation strategy and allow more detailed provisions for specific cases. The proposed new survey will provide information on conditions at Zlatna and the community will be consulted regarding their concerns. The Transport impact assessment will identify the classes of impact, including increase in heavy traffic volumes, noise and vibration as well as potential for accidents and spill of dangerous substances.</p>
<p>I will address my question to the representative of the Romanian Government. I am a</p>	<p>Considering the importance of Roşia Montană's cultural heritage and the existing legal provisions, S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A has allotted a budget of over US\$ 10 million for the archaeological research of the heritage undertaken in the period 2001-2006.</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
<p>historian specializing in antiquity. Yesterday, at the public hearing in Szeged, I found out from professor Vishy that the first College of Archaeologists in the world, ICOMOS< has proposed several times over the years that Roşia Montana be raised to the rank of cultural patrimony of humanity. As we know, the Romanian Government already handles this problem. Can we expect a decision in the near future stating whether Roşia Montana will part of humanity's cultural heritage? If yes, to what extent will this affect the planned investment, especially since deep in the Carnic Mountain there are Roman galleries, 2000 years old</p>	<p>Taking into account the results of this research, the specialists' opinions and the decisions made by the competent authorities, the company has estimated a budget of US\$ 25 million for the works to be carried out in the following years for the conservation and restoration of Roşia Montană 's cultural heritage, as publicly stated in the Environmental Impact Assessment from May 2006 (see the EIA Report, volume 32- Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the Roşia Montană area, pages 83-85). These are some of the plans for the coming years: the continuation of the archaeological research in the Orlea area, but especially the establishment of a Modern Mining Museum, which will include exhibitions of geology, archaeology, industrial and ethnographic heritage, and the Cătălina Monuleşti gallery and the monument from Tău Găuri will be arranged for tourist access; the conservation and restoration of the 41 historical monument buildings and of the protected area Historic Centre of Roşia Montană.</p> <p>At present, after the comprehensive archaeological research conducted in the last 8 years, the nature, features and spatial distribution of the heritage assets from the Roşia Montană area (archaeological sites, historic buildings, but also churches and cemeteries) are better understood. The comprehensive archaeological research conducted in the period 2000-2006 have allowed the creation of a comprehensive picture of these national cultural heritage assets and of areas with a spiritual significance as well as the adoption of specific measures for their protection.</p> <p>Thus, in compliance with the requirements of the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management and of the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, specific management plans have been prepared for the management and conservation of the heritage assets from the Roşia Montană area, in the context of the implementation of the Roşia Montană project. These management plans have been included in the documentation for the Report on the Environmental Impact Assessment Study for the Roşia Montană project. (see the 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).</p> <p>Roşia Montană 's values can be summed up as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Roman galleries from the massifs located on the southern part of the Corna valley have been thoroughly researched and specific conservation measures have been

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>proposed for the Cătălina Monulești and Piatra Corbului areas; the Roman galleries from the northern part of the Roșia valley have been subject to preliminary archaeological investigations and specific conservation measures have been proposed for outstanding finds such as those from the Păru Carpeni mining sector; the Orlea – Țarina area is going to be thoroughly researched in the period 2007-2012. As for the segments of ancient galleries found in the southern part of the Cărnic massif, given that they are spatially dispersed and access is very difficult, and implies a high risk regarding the public's safe access as well as the enormous maintenance costs,, after being thoroughly investigated, it has been concluded that they cannot be preserved and enhanced by opening them for tourist tours;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 13 archaeological sites have been identified and researched during the preventive archaeological investigations undertaken in the period 2001-2006; once these comprehensive researches were completed, a decision was made for the archaeological discharge of some on these sites, while other structures will be preserved in situ (e.g. the funerary precinct of Tăul Găuri; the Roman remains from the Carpeni hill); - the development of the mining project would not affect the 41 historic buildings from Roșia Montană. Measures will be taken for the restoration and conservation of these structures; - out of the 10 churches and prayer houses from Roșia Montană and Corna, the mining project will affect only those that are located on the Corna valley whereas those from the Roșia valley will be preserved in their entirety; - out of the 12 cemeteries existing in Roșia Montană, 6 are going to be affected by the implementation of the mining project, while approximately 410 tombs of the total 1905 will have to be relocated. <p>For further information on the main archaeological remains, the historical monuments, as well as for a series of remarks regarding their protection and the specific measures stipulated in the management plans, please see the Annex called “Information on the Cultural Heritage of Roșia Montană and Related Management Aspects” (MMGA_0364 ARH)</p> <p>Although their presence was known for more than 150 years, the Roșia Montană Roman galleries had never been archaeologically investigated prior to 1999. Basically, prior to 2000, this type of archaeological remains have never been subject to a specialized research, but only mentioned empirically. Equally, surface archaeological remains have not been properly</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>researched before 2000, the existing body of data was formed by chance finds uncovered during agricultural activities and construction works.</p> <p>Consequently, prior to the researches undertaken at the beginning of 2000, Roşia Montană was known to be an ancient mining site with a significant archaeological potential, where no proper archaeological excavations had been conducted as would be required for a detailed identification of various components and characteristics, and for the identification of the location and spatial distribution of the ancient mining remains within the site.</p> <p>Despite all these, mining of the gold and silver deposit at Roşia Montană by the Romanian state continued for more than 60 years, even after the ratification of Law No. 5/2000 that lists the Roman gold and silver mining galleries among the cultural heritage assets, but without further specification of location, characteristics or distribution.</p> <p>As part of the implementation of a new mining project in the area, preventive archaeological researches in Roşia Montană began in 2000, with the participation of archaeological teams from the Alba Iulia Union National Museum and the Bucharest National Institute for Historical Monuments, while a team of mining archaeologists from the University of Toulouse, coordinated by dr. Beatrice Cauuet, was called upon to conduct an expert assessment of the ancient galleries. Starting with 2001, taking into account the results of the preliminary studies conducted in the preceding year, the National Research Program “Alburnus Maior” was established under Order No. 2504 of 7 March 2001 of the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs. One of its objectives was to conduct specialist archaeological investigations of the Roman and medieval mining galleries in the area, and to inventory and propose conservation/restoration solutions for the representative sectors. Since 2000, the central government, i.e. the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs has been involved in matters related to the Roşia Montană Roman galleries, in accordance with its statutory powers.</p> <p>Under the current Romanian legal provisions, the company has provided the necessary financial resources for the assessment and study of these types of archaeological remains. Based on the conclusions of the researchers and on the decisions of the competent authorities – the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, the National Archaeology Commission, and the National Commission for Historical Monuments - the Company has also financed the acquisition of facilities, work equipments, health and safety equipment, expenses in connection with the workforce, as well as expenses connected with the creation</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>of a permanent team of workers employed at ensuring access and underground assistance to the archaeologist team and maintenance of the underground works. Consequently, the EIA Study includes the budget allocated for this type of works.</p> <p>During the eight years of research at Roşia Montană, more than 140 km of underground mining works of Roman and later periods have been investigated, two thirds of which are located in the Cârnic and Cetate Hills and where a total of about 7 km include ancient mining works involving excavation by iron tools (chisel and hammer) or fire. The modern and recent workings, identifiable based on a study of their walls (traces of drilling blasting, general shape of the works, comparison with archived mining plans) have been dated generally between the 17th and early 20th century, based on radio-carbon analysis on charcoal or preserved wood. The 7 km of galleries dated back to the Roman Age constitute the sum of all works that have been identified and mapped, from all the areas researched, and not a continuous system of galleries. Thus, according to the findings of the team involved in the research, most of the Roman galleries have been revisited and partially re-mined by generations of miners, throughout the centuries.</p> <p>We should also mention that mining archeology excavations that allow dating, interpretation and restoration, also contribute to the gallery's vulnerability. More specifically, the reopening of old works makes them accessible to all and, therefore, exposes them to degradation. To an equal extent, the conduct of complete excavation will naturally involve the removal of the "archaeological deposit" and, once digging is completed, only empty galleries and other works will be left, which become unstable, while all the chronological information (artifacts) will be recovered during excavations.</p> <p>Detailed information on chance finds and preliminary archaeological research (both surface and underground) in the area of Orlea Massif was published in the Environmental Impact Assessment Study for the Roşia Montană Project, vol. 6 – Cultural Heritage Baseline Study, Annex I p. 231-236.</p> <p>The Cultural Heritage Baseline Study - Volume 6 p.48 - specifies that, with regard to the Orlea area, preventive surface and underground archaeological research is planned to continue in an area of identified archaeological potential. It also specifies that the research undertaken to date is preliminary in character. Also, given that mining activities in the Orlea area are to be developed at a later stage, surface archaeological research in this area is</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>planned to start in 2007. 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).</p> <p>As stipulated by the current legislation, between 2007 and 2012 RMGC will finance a preventive archaeological research program conducted by qualified archaeologists. Based on the results of such research, it will then be decided whether to start the procedures for archaeological discharge. There are no legal provisions that might prohibit the conduct of preventive archaeological research in the case of identified archaeological heritage areas, as is the case of the Orlea area</p> <p>The archaeological investigations undertaken by the team of French specialists have led to the identification, in the protected areas delineated in the Project's footprint, i.e. Cătălina Monulești, Coș, Piatra Corbului and Păru Carpeni of mining works that, for the most part, are also present in the other mining segments that will be affected by the Project once they are researched. Consequently, the Company has committed to providing financial and logistic support for conservation and restoration work in these areas. RMGC will provide the necessary financial resources for the continuation of archaeological research in the Păru Carpeni mining sector. The chambers equipped with hydraulic wheels, as well as the hydraulic installations and ancillary equipment will also be preserved in situ and restored with funds provided by RMGC. Additionally, the Company has allocated funds for the construction of replicas of hydraulic wheels, identical to the ancient ones. We believe that all these actions provided by RMGC will increase the range of tourist attractions in the area.</p> <p>As for the Roman mining galleries discovered in the mining sectors of Cătălina Monulești and Păru Carpeni, comprehensive rehabilitation, consolidation and development works have been planned, in order to allow their in situ preservation and their development for tourism. This decision was based on the value and significance of the exceptional archeological remains preserved in the galleries, i.e. the wooden Roman installations designed for dewatering the mines (the so-called Roman wheels). At the same time, the gallery at Cătălina Monulești is famous because – in the mid 19th century – the most significant set of waxed tablets was discovered here (according to archive sources, more than 11 such pieces were discovered, out of a known total of 32 such artifacts discovered to date).</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>Most of the ancient mining works in the Cărnic massif, as well as in other mining sectors, are only accessible, and in difficult conditions, to specialists, and actually partially inaccessible to the public at large. Moreover, under the EU safety rules regulating similar activities in museums all over Europe, rules that have been transposed into Romanian legislation, Roman galleries that pose safety risks cannot be opened for public access. Note that a number of other similar Roman gallery segments will be preserved in situ. As an impact mitigation measure, apart from the full research and publication of the research results, specialists have considered it appropriate to develop a 3D graphic model and 1:1 replicas of these structures, to be included in the mining museum proposed to be developed at Roșia Montană. Taking into account the characteristics of the researched network of galleries, extensive and very expensive restoration works are needed, plus considerable long-term maintenance costs.</p> <p>In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Environment and Waters Management, and of the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, as part of the documentation developed for the Environmental Impact Assessment Study for the Roșia Montană Project, specific management plans have been developed for the management and conservation of the heritage assets of the Roșia Montană area in the context of Project implementation, and implicitly in regard to the historic mining galleries (see EIA Report, vol. 32-33, Plan M – Cultural Heritage Management Plan, Part I – Management Plan for the Archaeological Heritage of the Roșia Montană Area, Part II – Management Plan for the Historical Monuments and Protected Zones in Roșia Montană, Part III – Cultural Heritage Management Plan). These management plans include a detailed description of the duties and responsibilities that the Company has assumed, as part of the project development, in accordance with the decisions of the central cultural administration, in regard to the protection and conservation of heritage assets in Roșia Montană area: surface and underground archaeological remains, historic monument buildings, protected areas, intangible heritage elements, cultural landscape elements, etc.</p> <p>In addition to the commitments made by RMGC regarding protection and preservation of the archaeological remains and historical monuments, there are numerous obligations and responsibilities for both the local public authorities in Roșia Montană and Alba county, and the central public authorities, i.e. the Romanian state. The cultural heritage management plans included in the Report on the Environmental Impact Assessment Study, include further information on the matter (see the EIA Report vol. 32, Management Plan for Historical Monuments and Protected Zone from Roșia Montană, pages 22-23, 49, 55-56, 71-72 and,</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>vol. 33, Management Plan for the Archaeological heritage from Roşia Montană area, pages 28-29, 67-68, p. 103 – Annex 1).</p> <p>Given the significance of the cultural heritage at Roşia Montană and in accordance with the legal requirements, the allocated heritage research budget for 2001-2006 by S.C. Roşia Montană Gold Corporation S.A. amounted to more than US \$10 million. Moreover, based on the research results, the specialist opinions and competent authority decisions, the budget estimated by the Company for the research, conservation and restoration of the cultural heritage at Roşia Montană in future years, provided the Project is implemented, will be US\$ 25 million, as disclosed in the Environmental Impact Assessment published in May 2006 (see EIA Report vol. 32, Archaeological Heritage Management Plan for the Roşia Montană area, p. 84-85). Therefore, the company plans to continue work in Orlea area, and, above all, as indicated in the National Research Program “Alburnus Maior”, to create a modern Mining Museum with geological, archaeological, industrial and ethnographic heritage exhibits, and the development of tourist access to the Cătălina-Monuleşti gallery and to the monument at Tău Găuri, as well as to preserve and restore the 41 historic monument buildings and the protected area of Roşia Montană Historic Center.</p> <p>As recommended by the team of French archaeologists and in accordance with international practices in the field, the best solution for enhancing the Roşia Montană cultural heritage is to preserve in situ the most important archaeological remains or to create exact replicas. With regard to the latter, the museum will also recreate a setting similar to the underground environment, in accordance with the EU and national safety rules, so as to make it suitable for public access. The hydraulic wheels will also be preserved, both the original installation, restored and consolidated, and the exact replicas, at a scale of 1:1.</p> <p>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 Cărnicea 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 Cărnicea Massif”, prepared by the UK-based companies Gifford, Geo-Design and Forkers Ltd).</p> <p>As for the alleged presence of galleries and sites of Dacian origin, mention should be made</p>

THE PROBLEM	SOLUTION
	<p>that the archaeological researches undertaken to date have not revealed concrete evidence in support of such an allegation. There is not enough data to justify the claim that the artifacts uncovered in the Roşia Montană area are of Dacian origin, nor have any remains been uncovered that would support the idea of ancient mining works predating the Roman conquest.</p> <p>During the last 8 years, the Roman galleries have been investigated by a team of specialists. It should be mentioned that this type of research, known as preventive/rescue archaeological research is done everywhere in the world in close connection with the economic development of certain areas. In addition, both the costs for the research and for the enhancement and maintenance of the areas conserved 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 [1] (Malta-1992).</p> <p>For further information on the history of the research and the main discoveries related to the historic galleries at Roşia Montană, as well as for the specialists' conclusions on the matter, and assessments of a potential tourist circuit including the historic mining structures at Cărnic, or for the opinions formulated in 2004 by Edward O'Hara, General Rapporteur on the Cultural Heritage of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, please consult the annex entitled "Information on Roşia Montană Cultural Heritage and Related Management Aspects". Detailed information on the complex issue of the mining works at Roşia Montană, on their results and on their potential for enhancement, are available in the EIA Report, vol. 6, Cultural Heritage Baseline Report (pages 32, 36-55, 83-109).</p> <p>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</p>