

## Meeting Minute no. 61/22.03.2007

Concluded today, 22<sup>nd</sup> of March 2007 during the meeting of the Workgroup established for the development of the environmental assessment procedure, with the purpose of preparing the Environmental Report for the Zonal Urban Plan entitled “Alteration of Zonal Urban Plan – Industrial Area Rosia Montana”.

The meeting agenda for this meeting has the following points:

- To establish the criteria to determine potential significant environmental impacts for those 13 environmental factors/aspects
- Impact categories
- Current environmental issues identified for Rosia Montana Industrial Area

The meeting is open by Mr. Hadrian Bobar who asks the participants to introduce themselves.

Mrs. Stefania Chiriac reminds the previous meeting when a general presentation of the environmental assessment procedure for plans and programs was made, and content of Environmental Report was established. In the mean time several chapters have been completed and those chapters will be subsequently presented.

**Introductory Chapter** includes general information of the Environmental Report for the Zonal Urbanism Plan (ZUP) entitled “Alteration of ZUP for Industrial Area S.C ROSIA MONTANA GOLD CORPORATION S.A”. It was mentioned that the analyzed ZUP was prepared to ensure the legal framework to prepare the proposed alteration of the new Rosia Montana Project. Also, it was mentioned that for Rosia Montana Mining Project, that is the object of the plan assessed in the Environmental Report, the Report on the Environmental Impact Assessment Study and the Management Environmental and Social Plans have been prepared and submitted at Alba Environmental Protection Agency on 15<sup>th</sup> of May 2006 in order to secure the environmental permit.

Chapter 1 includes also a presentation of the Romanian procedure on environmental assessment of plans and programs as a result of transposing the EU Directive on (Strategic) Environmental Assessment in the Romanian legislation and a summary of the Environmental Report.

This meeting of the workgroup is from the completion stage of the plan and of the preparation of the environmental report that are based on the support and contribution of workgroup members. After this stage, a public disclosure stage of the draft plan and its environmental report is scheduled so as to endorse the plan.

In **Chapter 2** the main alterations are presented for the new ZUP as opposed to the 2002 ZUP, as follows:

- The ore is extracted from four open pits instead of two open pits

- The open pits have been remodeled so as to extend the protected area entitled Rosia Montana Historic Center from 15 ha (in 2002) to 135ha (today);
- The decrease of the areas covered by the Cetate and Carnic waste rocks dumps by backfilling Carnic, Orlea and Jig open pits with waste rocks and by maintaining the Cetate open pit open so as to comply with the Mining Law provisions that prohibit the blockage of some mineral resources through re-dumping;
- Remodeling the routes of several industrial roads by bypassing the protected area so as to mitigate the impact on Rosia Montana Historic Center;
- Introduction of a water supply pipeline to obtain water from Aries River
- Reduction of the area covered by the industrial area of Rosia Montana Project in favor of establishing and extending the protection area of Rosia Montana Protected Area

Under the subchapter “Connection with other plans and programs” and these are presented within two sections: *Local Plans and Programs* and *Regional Plans and Programs*.

At local level the Urbanism Plans of Rosia Montana, Buium, Abrud and Campeni are included.

With respect to the Rosia Montana Commune where most of the industrial area is located, the Rosia Montana General Urbanism Plan was prepared together with the 2002 ZUP, and all specific GUP provisions have been included in the ZUP. Rosia Montana GUP has been endorsed and permitted during 2002.

A part of the Tailings Management Facility (TMF) will be located on the administrative territory of Abrud, the secondary contingency dam and the treatment lagoons. Abrud Updated General Urbanism Plan includes these facilities of the industrial area.

The water intake will be developed on the administrative territory of Campeni to obtain water from Aries River, together with a part of the water pipeline. Campeni General Urbanism Plan is currently being updated.

An access road of the industrial area is located on the administrative territory of Bucium Commune. Bucium General Urbanism Plan, approved 10 years ago requires an update to meet the current and future development of the administrative territory of the commune. Bucium Local Council at this moment has not initiated the update of GUP due to lack of funding. When the update of Buxium GUP is initiated, RMGC will request the inclusion of the access road on the territory of Bucium Commune.

Another local plan is “Closure Plan of Rosia Montana Mine” that has been endorsed by the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, as well as by the Territorial Inspectorate of Mineral Resources from Alba. The Ministry of Economy and Commerce has sent the plan to the National Agency for Mineral Resources that will take the decision on closure of the mining operations. For this plan Alba Environmental Protection Agency has issued an environmental permit.

The necessary funding to implement the plan will have to be provided by the national state budget based on a decision issued by the Romanian government.

Mrs. Chiriac raises the issue regarding the fact that if the money assigned to date to mine closure are sufficient.

The Environmental Local Action Plan for Alba County is one of the local plans and includes several environmental objectives for mining facilities/sites as well as several necessary actions required to meet these objectives. Those objectives and actions are related to the protection of water and soil quality.

It is also mentioned the fact that the technical and operational measures established to mitigate/eliminate the environmental pollution provided under environmental management plans, which are an integral part of Rosia Montana Mining Project include several concrete actions to meet the environmental objectives established through the Environmental Local Action Plan for Mining Activities/Facilities as well as to meet other environmental objectives established through the Environmental Local Action Plan.

Another plan considered as connected with this ZUP is “Alba County Plan on Waste Management” prepared during 2002. this plan presents a correct diagnosis of concrete practices and techniques used to manage municipal and industrial wastes at the level of the county without including concrete solutions to the raised issues. But, this plan does not include references to the mining wastes.

Form the projects developed for wastes management that exist within the interest area, there is a project entitled “System of selective collection and establishment of a transfer station within Abrud, Rosia Montana, Bucium, Ciuruleasa area” that is to be funded by PHARE CES 2004 Program. Currently, the preparation of the design is under development.

During 2005, the Alba County Council has initiated the process of preparing a Feasibility Study at the level of the entire county so as to organize a *System of Integrated Management of Wastes within Alba County*. During late 2006, this study was completed, but there is no Decision of County Council issued to promote the recommended solutions.

To settle this issue, to include here the possibility to secure funding, Alba County Council has decided to participate within the project entitled “Technical Assistance for the preparation of minimum 5 projects in the solid waste sector – Financing Memorandum ISPA 2005/RO/16/P/PA/001. This project funded from the ISPA pre-accession funds it is in the stage of selection of consultant.

Under the subchapter regarding the regional plans, the Regional Environmental Action Plan – Region 7 Center and the Regional Plan for Wastes Management.

Regional Environmental Action Plan – Region 7 Center includes several general and specific environmental objectives for mining activities/facilities, as well as necessary

actions to meet these objectives. The environmental objectives and actions that are included in the Regional Environmental Action Plan – Region 7 Center are similar with the Regional Plan for Wastes Management and they refer to the protection of water and soil quality. To meet these objective, several concrete actions have been included in the environmental management plans that are integrant part of Rosia Montana Mining Project.

Between 2002 and 2004, within the twinning project Romania – Germany (RO/2001/IB/EN/01) developed within the Ministry of Environment and Water Management, a Model Plan of Wastes Management for Region 7 has been prepared.

Starting with August, 1<sup>st</sup> 2006, within the project of Technical Assistance for drafting Regional Plans of Wastes Management (PHARE/2004/016-772.03.03/04.01), the version of the Plan for region 7 has been reviewed and the final version of this plan was drafted during December 2006. Unfortunately, the Regional Plan for Wastes Management does not include provisions regarding the management of mining wastes.

Also, within chapter 3, the content and the main objectives of the plan are briefly presented. Because this ZUP and Urbanism Regulations regulate the location and operation of industrial sites within Rosia Montana Mining Project, within this chapter it is presented only the content and the main objectives of Rosia Montana Mining Project – (and because these are familiar to the members of the workgroup, are not presented within this meeting) and then the content and the main objectives of the ZUP.

Mrs. Chiriac mentions the fact that the main objective of the Zonal Urbanism Plan “Alteration of ZUP Industrial Area Rosia Montana” consists of creation of a legal framework from the point of view of urbanism planning necessary to establish the sites of the Rosia Montana Mining Project. “Alteration of ZUP Industrial Area Rosia Montana” establishes the functional zoning of territorial units of the area and accompanying regulations, as well as the territorial balance and the associated urbanism indexes. Moreover, the ZUP establishes the regulations regarding the natural monuments existing within project’s area, roads infrastructure, the urban endowment and the public utilities.

**Chapter 3** presents the actual state of the environment within ZUP area, being structured under three subchapters: natural landscape, historic and natural monuments, values of cultural, historic and natural heritage, quality of environmental factors, the economic and social status within the current situation and relevant aspects of the probable evolution of environment and of the economic and social status in case of non implementation of the proposed plan.

After an overview of the presented issues within the first two subchapters of chapter 3, Mrs. Chiriac focused on the relevant aspects resulted in case of non-implementation of proposed project.

Therefore, it is stated that the analysis of the current status of the quality and situation of natural and built environment has highlighted the existence of several historic environmental pollution and degradation problems. Due to the uncertainties regarding

finding at least in part of a solution for these problems, it is estimated that in case the project is not implemented, these problems will worsen both in their intensity and as coverage.

Within the industrial area where the implementation of the project is proposed, important sources of pollution of surface and underground waters have been identified, pollution with mine acid waters generated by ancient mining works or by more recent ones (galleries, adits, waste rocks dumps). Some of these sources, namely the ones associated to the Rosiamin mine can be eliminated, (the timeframe is not known yet), it is not known if sufficient funding for closing the activities and for environmental rehabilitation can be secured.

Moreover, within project's area there are large areas of disturbed land with no vegetal topsoil. These areas will undergo wind and weather erosion being pollution sources generating dust and acid waters loaded with heavy metals. The accelerated erosion phenomenon has been observed within the area both surface and depth erosion within Corna and Rosia Valleys. This is frequently accompanied by shores failures. If the project is not implemented these issues could be solved partially, again the timeframe is unknown, by conducting environmental rehabilitation works for the former Rosiamin mine provided that sufficient funding is secured from state budget.

With respect to the evolution of environment from biodiversity point of view, by taking into account current situation of this environmental factor and existing conditions, it is appreciated that the rehabilitation of the area will be initiated only 50-60 years from now provided that the project will not be implemented and no other activities will be performed in the area. If the project is implemented, due to the provisions on environmental rehabilitation, the flora's rehabilitation will start in approx. 20 years from the initiation of activities through the measures of progressive rehabilitation provided by the Rosia Montana Mining Project, this attracting ecosystems rehabilitation as a whole.

With respect to the values of cultural and historic heritage, the economic fall down of the area that has started several years back and has worsen in the recent years and has peaked with the closure of mining activities in 2006, impacting them in a visible manner. Some of the patrimony buildings are abandoned and in most cases the owners do not have the necessary resources to rehabilitate them. RMGC acquired 14 historic monument buildings that are to be rehabilitated and committed itself to at least maintain the current conservation status of the remaining ones. If the Rosia Montana Project is not implemented, the degradation of the patrimony will continue due to the poor economic condition of the community, and it is possible to see that some of the monuments will disappear forever.

With respect to the current social and economic conditions of the community that is currently poor, it is estimated that, in case the project is not implemented this situation will continue to evolve in a negative manner for the following reasons: disappearance both of existent jobs employed at RMGC as well as of the jobs estimated to be created for at least 25 years since the initiation of activities; removal of opportunities for

development and for expanding the economic, social, commercial, and services activities within the local communities from area.

With respect to the health status of population, if the project is not implemented, an improvement cannot be expected, but in the best case scenario to maintain the current status, following the disappearance of the opportunities of improvement of living conditions by reducing the poverty, ensuring civilized living conditions, providing adequate environmental infrastructure and ensuring adequate quality of environmental factors (air, water) within the locality. Therefore, if the project is not implemented, Piatra Alba Township proposed to relocate the population, with modern facilities, will not be built. Moreover, due to the reduced financial possibilities of Rosia Montana Commune budget, the improvement of environmental infrastructure conditions (water supply, sewerage, waste proper management) is uncertain.

Mr. Gruber asks if the Cetate Open Pit will be flooded with water, this is related to the alterations brought to the 2002 ZUP.

Mrs. Chiriac answers that the pit will be flooded with water from the water collected from underground and with water from the Tailings Management Facility upon closure of the activity.

Also, Mr. Gruber states that the ore was undergoing a grinding process, flotation and then it was concentrated during the previous technological flow of Rosia Montana Project, and after being concentrated, only that material was sent for cyanide in leach, and this operation was conducted in the processing plant. This is a major technological alteration that may have impacts on the air and water environmental factors due to the large usage of cyanides.

Mrs. Chiriac: If the Rosia Montana Project and the Environmental Impact Assessment were not the first to be prepared, we wouldn't be able to have these technological data. This question is related to the EIA Study. This environmental assessment refers to the Alteration of ZUP. When the 2002 ZUP was prepared, other technological data were available, but in the meantime based on several tests conducted on ore samples secured from Rosia Montana area the technological flow has been modified.

Mr. Gruber raises the issue of using a large quantity of cyanide.

Mrs. Chiriac: In 2002 ZUP, the cyanide treatment unit is not provided; this is a recent technological modification being introduced in the latest version of the mining project. Moreover, all technological data are not in the scope of a ZUP.

Mrs. Brustur: What is the method used to improve water quality by implementing the project because it has been presented only the way in which water quality is impacted provided that the project is not implemented.

Mrs. Chiriac: Rosiamin has the responsibility to rehabilitate the environment within their mining perimeter that is not included in RMGC's mining perimeter.

Under RMGC's Project the unpolluted waters from upstream of the project are collected and discharged downstream of the mining site, separate from the contaminated waters that will be treated in a water treatment plant. The waters generated subsequently by dumps and stockpiles will be collected by using collection channels placed at the base of

dumps, channels that will channel the water in a acid water dam, being subsequently treated.

Mrs. Brustur: These channels are designed to catch waters generated by the new mining operation; then, what is going to happen with the existing waters?

Mrs. Chiriac answers that the waters generated outside the project will also be collected. The project will collect all waters generated within the mining site and will have to treat them and to monitor the water quality even during the post-closure stage.

Mr. Babut: At Rosiamin, a separation between leaseed areas and unleaseed areas has been conducted. Rosiamin is responsible currently with all rehabilitation works but, through this separation, if RMGC's project is implemented, a separation can be included in the Closure Plan to highlight the areas that are to be rehabilitated by Rosiamin and the ones that are to be rehabilitated by RMGC. Rosiamin doesn't have the necessary funds to conduct these works. Currently, the Water Management Authority is calculating on a monthly basis penalties for waters that have pollutants exceeding the limits and are discharged in the local rivers by Rosiamin.

Mr. Drambareanu: state that the Culture Directorates will loose significant funds due to the gaps of our legislation. The Culture Directorate received funds only for 6 cultural sites existing in the county for year 2006.

Mr. Babut asks that the materials should be sent under electronic format for the next meeting of workgroup with at least one week before the date of the meeting.

Mrs. Chiriac presents the **Chapter 4** – Current relevant environmental aspects for the Alteration of ZUP Industrial Area Rosia Montana

Based on the analysis of the current status of the environment, typical aspects and relevant environmental issues have been identified within the area covered by Rosia Montana Project that is in the scope of the Zona Urban Plan. These environmental issues have been identified for each of the environmental factors/aspects, being tabled and presented to the members of the workgroup in hard copy by Mrs. Chiriac within the meeting of the workgroup.

## 1. Population

- The population is aged, consisting mainly from aged women
- Area is depopulated, high unemployment rate
- Significant level of poverty, lack of financial capacity to initiate business
- Population is qualified mainly for mining and agriculture
- Modest living conditions
- Municipal and Environmental Infrastructure is poorly developed or absent
- Buildings in an advanced wear or degradation status
- Agriculture is mainly developed at subsistence level

- The main activity, practiced for over 1900 years is mining, other economic activities are not significantly developed
- Mining activities are currently stopped
- Large environmental costs, infrastructure, constructions, etc.
- The lack of attractiveness for investments due to the remoteness of the area as well as due to the abovementioned problems.

The problem of wording is raised; it is especially wanted to renounce using the term “aged women”

## 2. Wastes Management

There are no facilities within the area for proper management of municipal and industrial other than mining wastes.

The wastes resulted from historic mining are scattered generally along water courses contributing to their pollution.

The wastes resulted from Rosiamin activity are stored both within the analyzed industrial area (waste rocks) and outside its boundaries (processing wastes). The waste rocks dumps are pollution sources of waters with acid waters because there are no collection and treatment systems in place for these waters. The processing wastes dumps are pollution sources of waters and air (dust resulting from wind erosion).

Although the mining activity of Rosiamin ceased since May 2006, none of the wastes dump areas have been rehabilitated. Governmental funding is expected.

The County Plan for Wastes Management and the Regional Plan for Wastes Management for Region 7 center do not provide for forecast of the future flows of wastes and wastes generated following the implementation of Rosia Montana Project.

## 3. Water

Surface and underground waters are contaminated with heavy metals and sulphates and present an elevated degree of acidity following ancient and present mining activities and works; the area continues to have pollution sources (mine acid waters).

## 4. Air

The main sources of air pollutants from industrial area and around it are represented by residential heating (almost entirely consisting of firewood and coal) from towns, road traffic inside and outside towns and the non-rehabilitated facilities (pits, waste rock dumps, tailings management facilities) of Rosia Montana mine closed during 2006.

Mrs. Chiriac asks if the Gura Rosie tailings dam is under Rosiamin? Mr. Babut answers yes. It is stated that the waste dumps from Corna Valley (Valea Verde and Hop dumps) are under the lease of RMGC.

The main air pollutants (NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>2</sub>, particles, CO) are generally speaking under the legal limits. The non-rehabilitated areas of pits, waste rock dumps and the dried surfaces of tailings management facilities are undergoing wind erosions being dust sources with

emission rates that can become important during moderated or powerful wind conditions and provided that there is no rainfall.

## 5. Noise

Currently, the main noise source is represented by the road traffic.

The noise levels generated by road traffic determined by using a mathematical model based on traffic data indicates values well between the limit values for the protection of population.

Sergiu Mihut states that Rosia Montana is between rural and urban environment. It is attempted to establish several criteria to clarify this issue.

Mrs. Chiriac states that this is an issue of the EIA and does not help to this report.

## 6. Biodiversity, flora and fauna

Calin Hondor: Even though there are many species observed within Project's impact area, the essence is that the existent populations do not meet the criteria of establishing a site of populations established within Natura2000 network. There are species, their monitoring process has been initiated, but they do not meet the criteria of declaring the site as a Natura 2000 site.

## 7. Cultural, architectural, and archeological Heritage

13 archeological sites have been identified with 6 historic monuments, the assembly of historic sites from Rosia Montana is recognized and established by assigning it as archeological site of local importance and registered in the List of Historic Monuments.

Most of the roman sites, both surface and underground mining works, and settlements, necropolis or sacred areas are forever lost due to the destruction caused by the modern and contemporary mining works.

Mr. Drambareanu: The architectural assembly is of local importance, but the archeological one is of national importance. Piatra Corbului has at its base Roman galleries and that is why the issue of protecting it is discussed. Piatra Despicata is the result of a volcanic explosion.

## 8. Human Health

A study has been conducted on the current health of the population compared to the health existing within another locality from Aries valley. The cause of poor health is represented mainly by the consumption of polluted water.

## 9. Road Infrastructure/Transport

The traffic conditions on the roads existing within the administrative territory of Rosia Montana Commune (county road, communal roads and mine roads) are in poor shape following the advance wear status of the road system, of the improper geometrical

elements both in the plan and in the cross-section profile and lack of periodic maintenance works.

The county road and the communal road are partially asphalted, the others are paved or dirt roads.

All roads have longitudinal profiles with steep slopes, and that raises serious problems on traffic safety during rainy and winter seasons. There are portions of the road with no road shoulders, collection channels necessary to collect and evacuate rainfall water, railings, and artworks.

The technical condition of artworks and other works, where they exist, is poor.

The intersections from the urban area of Rosia Montana pose major problems from traffic safety point of view due to lack of visibility and problems related to access caused by the sudden failure of the slope combined with high level difference.

Current road infrastructure does not meet the Project requirements and that lead to proposals on modernizing the traffic, these being included in this ZUP.

Mr. maire states that there are no money to perform certain works in the area. There are roads rehabilitation projects in place for the area, but they cannot be implemented.

Mrs. Jurca: The communal roads were maintained, but the county road is a disaster.

## 10. Landscape

The modern and current mining has generated a series of negative impacts on landscape as well as on the historic heritage. Therefore, the landscape is impacted by the open pits, by the waste dumps scattered along valleys and rivers that are polluted with heavy metals and having a high acidity level.

Most of the buildings, to include here the patrimony ones (historic monuments), are in an advanced wear providing a dead landscape within the Rosia Montana Commune.

## 11. Soil/Land Use

The soil has a moderate favorability for meadows and haylands and low favorability for fruit trees and potatoes.

The soil does not contain heavy metals. Here the issue is to verify if it is about the industrial soil or the agricultural one. Mr. Marginean states that it must be established which lands are referred to.

## 12. Material Values

The material resources of the area consist firstly from gold and silver ores that currently are not developed. The mine that was operational until 2006 did not had an efficient technology to extract the metals, and consequently a significant percentage of gold and silver has been lost, these metals can be found in the processing tailings.

Mr. Babut states that the technology was good, but outdated.

Other resources are the forests that are partially cover the proposed area of the project, these forests are partially used. Other resources are the aggregates for construction works that are not developed.

Mrs. Chiriac asks if the timber is exploited.

Mrs. Jurca states that the timber is not exploited.

Mrs. Chiriac states that RMGC's Project has identified 2 zones that can be developed: andesites and sandstones, these will provide the necessary construction materials for the project.

### 13. Climate Factors

The climate is a climate that is specific to the mountainous areas, short summers, long winters, high relative humidity of air and large quantities of rainfalls. Therefore, the desertification phenomenon identified in Romania (following irrational land clearings and climatic changes) especially in the southern areas is not significant here due to these conditions.

There are no expert studies conducted on the evolution of area's climatic factors, but it can be stated that the warming phenomenon is emphasized at global, continental and national level to a certain degree in the analyzed area.

There are greenhouse gases released in the area because solid fuels are burnt.

Mr. Morariu states that the snow was significant only in Arieseni area, and that becomes problematic for Apuseni Mountains. As per the weather forecast issued by INMH, a droughty summer is foreseen for the area.

Mrs. Chiriac states that this evolution could impact the water volume necessary to develop the project.

Mr. Bobar: a solution is recirculation of the water from the Tailings Management Facility

Mrs. Chiriac asks if the participants agree with the environmental aspects presented so far and if they want to include other factors.

The participants in the meeting of the workgroup consider that all current environmental problems existing within the interest area have been included in the document prepared by the consultants' team.

Mrs. Chiriac presents the main aspects included in **Chapter 6** on the Assessment Methodology of Environmental Impacts generated by the Alteration of ZUP Industrial Area Rosia Montana.

Mrs. Chiriac states that the consultation of the workgroup is wanted on the impact categories and on the criteria required to determine potential significant environmental impacts. These aspects have also been provided to the members of the workgroup on a hard copy.

Through the term “impact” it was understood a negative effect, until recently. We would like to introduce the term positive impact.

Mrs. Chiriac considers that for the environmental assessment conducted for this ZUP, the uncertain impact is outdated. This occurs on environmental reports for which the EIA studies are not prepared yet, but for this plan sufficient details are provided under the Report on EIA Study, and consequently an uncertain impact is no longer possible.

Mrs. Chiriac presents the impact types:

Positive significant impact: Positive effect on long term or permanent of the Project proposals on the environmental factors/aspects.

Positive impact: Positive effects of the Project proposals on the environmental factors/aspects

Negative significant impact: minor negative effects on the environmental factors/aspects

Negative impact: negative effects on short term or reversible effects on environmental factors/aspects

Negative insignificant impact: minor negative effects on the environmental factors/aspects

Neutral impact: positive and negative impacts that are balancing each other or have no effect.

Mrs. Chiriac proposes a rearrangement of impact categories starting with positive significant impact going through positive impact, neutral impact, insignificant negative impact, negative impact and ending with negative significant impact. This proposal is accepted by the members of the workgroup.

Mrs. Chiriac presents the criteria to determine the potential significant environmental impacts for each environmental factor/aspect. The criteria have been tabled and sent to the members of the workgroup and aside the specific assessment criteria on each environmental factor/aspect it includes a column with comments and another one with the significance of the impact.

The only comment on these criteria was related to the question of Mrs. Chiriac if the resettlement impact can be included in socio-economical impacts or it can be recorded separately. The opinion of participants is to keep this criterion separate.

The environmental issues correlated with criteria will be correlated in a matrix that will identify the impact.

Mrs. Cerga: in the column on the significance of the impact it was mentioned: “the significance of impact has been established based on the result of expert assessments included in the Report on the Environmental Impact Assessment Study prepared for Rosia Montana Project that is not yet accepted by the Ministry. Consequently, Mrs. Cerga states that a point of view of the Ministry will be requested on these aspects and the Impact Study cannot be used as a reference in the assessment report of this ZUP.

Mr. Sergiu Mihut: the correctness of data included in the Report on EIA Study is the responsibility of the independent experts that have prepared that study. Ministry of

Environment cannot challenge these data. Even though the environmental permit is not secured, that doesn't mean that the report data are not correct. The fact that this report has been accepted by the ministry to be read represents the acceptance of these as being correct.

It is asked if someone from Public Health Directorate is present. The Directorate has been notified but was not able to participate.

Mrs. Cerga: All issues included on the meeting agenda will be analyzed at the level of each unit from Sibiu Regional Environmental Protection Agency and a written point of view will be sent within 10 days.

Participants agree with the Meeting Minutes of the previous meeting and sign it together with the presence at this meeting.

Participants in the second meeting of the workgroup established for the development of environmental assessment, organized in 22<sup>nd</sup> of March 2007:

CHIRIAC STEFANIA	SC AGRARO CONSULT SRL
MORARIU SORIN	SC Rosia Montana Gold Corporation SA
BOBAR HADRIAN	SC Rosia Montana Gold Corporation SA
GRUIA, Capitan	Alba Emergency Inspectorate
MARGINEAN IOAN	OSPA Alba
BRUSTUR LUCIA	AN Romanian Waters Targu Mures
SERGIU MIHUT	USI
MAIER VASILE	County Directorate of Roads and Bridges
TIMIS EMILIA	Environmental National Guard
GRUBER GHEORGHE	Pro Rosia
BABUT SORIN	SC MINVEST SA Deva Filiala Rosiamin SA
TODONI SIMION	MINVEST SA Deva
BARBAT DOINA	Alba Environmental Protection Agency
JURCA VIOLETA	Rosia Montana Mayoralty
TATIANA	
CALIN HONDOR	WMC
MOTORA CONSTANTIN	Campeni Mayoralty
DAVID RADU VIOREL	Bucium Mayoralty
SELAGEA LIVIU	SC Cuprumin SA Abrud
ONAC FELICIA	Alba Prefect Office
DRIMBAREAN MATEI	County Directorate for Culture, Religious Affairs and National Patrimony
MAZALU DAN	County Directorate for Culture, Religious Affairs and National Patrimony
CERGA VIORICA	Sibiu Regional Agency for Environmental Protection
ISPAS IOAN	Sibiu Regional Agency for Environmental Protection