

### **1.1 Name and Address of Owner and Operator**

Rosemont Copper Company (wholly-owned subsidiary of Augusta Resource Corporation)  
4500 Cherry Creek South Drive, Suite #1040  
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(303) 300-0138  
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### **1.2 Regulatory Contact**

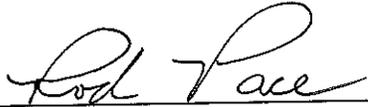
Mr. Rod Pace  
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Rosemont Copper Company  
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## 2.0 REGULATORY RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Rosemont Copper Company assumes responsibility for reclamation of surface disturbances that are attributable to the Rosemont Copper Project (Project) consistent with Mining Unit Reclamation Plan elements identified in Arizona Revised Statutes §§ 27-901-997 and Arizona Administrative Code R11-2-201 through R11-2-822.



Mr. Rod Pace

Vice President of Operations and General Manager

Rosemont Copper Company

### 3.0 CURRENT OWNERSHIP AND LAND USE

The core of the Project consists of 132 patented lode claims that total an area of 1,968 acres. A contiguous group of 899 unpatented lode-mining claims that total an area of over 12,000 acres surrounds the patented lode claims. Additionally, there are 14 parcels of fee land that total 911 acres. Most of the unpatented claims were staked on Federal lands that are now administered by the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, and the Coronado National Forest (CNF). A limited number of claims in the northwest portion of the property are on Federal land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Some of the claims predate Arizona Statehood and the United States Congress' creation of the Coronado National Forest. The area covered by the patented claims, unpatented claims, and fee lands total approximately 15,000 acres. All private land and unpatented mining claims described above are owned and/or controlled by Rosemont Copper Company, a subsidiary of Augusta Resource Corporation. Figure 2 shows the current land ownership discussed above and parcel maps are provided in Figures 3 and 4.

Current land use reflects a mixture of mining activities, ranching, wildlife habitat, and recreational use. A portion of the Arizona Trail is along the southern boundary of the Project site. In addition to the on-going exploration activities, the area is used by hikers and other outdoor enthusiasts.

The Rosemont Copper (Rosemont) property is part of the existing Rosemont Ranch, a ranching facility with over 30,000 acres of grazing lands and leases. The Project area has a mining past and many relics of these enterprises remain. In addition, evidence from archaeological surveys indicates that prehistoric sites are also present. As part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis, CNF will take the lead on consultation with tribal entities and the State Historic Preservation Office. Work will include the inventory, recovery, and preservation of historic and prehistoric sites.

#### 3.1 Proposed Post-Mining Use of the Land

Current and proposed post-mining recreational activities include horseback riding, hunting, prospecting, all-terrain vehicle and motorcycle riding, four wheeling, hiking, and bird watching. Post-mining reclamation objectives for the Rosemont property include dispersed recreation, ranching, and wildlife habitat.

The post-mining use for this facility will include on-going ranching. Much of the top and side surfaces of the Rosemont Ridge post-mining landform will be ideal for grazing once vegetation is established.

Because Rosemont Copper is planning concurrent reclamation of the facility, it is anticipated that the establishment of wildlife habitat and wildlife use will start early in the Project life.

#### 3.2 Description of the Mining Unit and the Proposed Surface Disturbance

In general, the Project will involve facilities and processes found at mining sites. These facilities and processes include:

- Open pit mine;
- Waste rock storage facility;
- Dry stack tailings facility;

- Heap leach facility;
- Milling facilities as well as maintenance/shops, etc.;
- Solvent extraction/electrowinning facilities, including solution ponds;
- Ancillary facilities such as offices, warehouses, and laboratories; and
- Utility corridors for water, roadways, and power.

The total project disturbance footprint of the operation including utility corridors, access roads, and buffer areas is in excess of 4,400 acres. A detailed description of the mining and beneficiation processes is contained in the *Rosemont Mine Plan of Operations (MPO)*. A map of the facilities is included herein as Figure 3.

### 3.3 Existing and Proposed Final Topography

The Project is located in the northern Santa Rita Mountains at elevations ranging from 4,400 to 6,300 feet above mean sea level. Barrel Canyon is the principal drainage system for the east side of the property. Wasp, McCleary, and Scholefield Canyons discharge to Barrel Canyon, which then discharges to Davidson Canyon east of the property. The northwest side of the property is drained by a series of unnamed headwater tributaries of Sycamore Canyon. There are a number of springs within the property. Vegetative communities consist of riparian areas adjacent to some springs and major drainages, upland open woodlands or savanna, and semi-desert grassland at the lower elevations.

The Project will use an innovative concurrent reclamation and closure approach to sequence material for placement within the final landform (Rosemont Ridge) throughout the life of the Project. The Project will also generate filtered tailings rather than conventional tailings with associated water reclaim facilities. This will minimize hydrologic impacts and conserve water.

An outer facility shell will be constructed in the waste rock area to reduce visual impacts of the operation. An outer shell will also be constructed in the tailings disposal areas to serve as a containment buttress and also to reduce visual impacts. As much as practicable, Rosemont Copper plans on reclaiming the site with methods that mimic natural landform terrain. As such, continuous slopes incorporating natural landform features are anticipated for the south and east facing slopes of Rosemont Ridge. Reclamation sequencing has been simulated for the life of the Project (see *Rosemont Copper Project, Reclamation and Closure Plan*, Tetra Tech, Inc. July 2007 [*Reclamation and Closure Plan*], Section 5.0, and Figures 3 through 33). A copy of this plan is included for reference as Attachment A.

### 3.4 Narrative Description of Proposed Roads

Access to the property will be via two routes: the primary access route from the east and a secondary access route from the west. The primary access road to the property will extend approximately 3.7 miles from State Route 83 at a point between mile markers 46 and 47 and end at the main guard shack located at the entrance to the plant facilities. The main access road will be designed for 35-mph traffic and consist of two 14-foot-wide travel lanes. The intersection of the access road and State Route 83 will be designed to Arizona Department of Transportation standards and will include turning and acceleration lanes.

A secondary access road will be located to the west over the ridge of the Santa Rita Mountains, connecting to Santa Rita Road at Helvetia Road. This west access road is considered a secondary access for plant maintenance employees accessing the fresh water pump stations and associated water pipeline, including utility company access to the electrical transmission

line servicing the mine. The west access road will consist of one 11-foot wide travel lane without shoulders, similar to existing Forest Service roads.

Mine haul roads will be constructed around the north, east, and south edges of the planned ultimate pit limits. Temporary haul roads will be constructed internal to the ultimate pit limits as necessary to provide access to all working faces in the open pit mine, with connections to the primary crusher, oxide leach pad, and waste rock storage areas located to the southeast, east, and northeast of the pit. Haul roads will generally be 120 to 130 feet wide, inclusive of safety berms, and will support the traffic of 250- to 360-ton off-highway mine haulage trucks. In-plant roads will generally measure 24 feet wide and will extend from the plant entrance around the perimeter of the process facilities and along the crushed ore conveyor to the mine shop, as well remote facilities such as outlying tanks.

### 3.5 Acreage Affected by Each Type of Surface Disturbance

Table 1 depicts the acreages that will be disturbed at the mine site.

**Table 2: Disturbance Acreages**

| Affected Area  | Disturbed Acres | Total Federal Land (acres) | Total State Land (acres) | Total Private Land (acres) |
|--|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Plant site including access roads and ancillary facilities | 570             | 325                        | 75                       | 170                        |
| Tailings / Waste Rock / Leach Facilities                   | 2,895           | 2,660                      | 0                        | 235                        |
| Mine (including associated access roads)                   | 950             | 360                        | 0                        | 590                        |
| Total  | 4,415           | 3,330                      | 75                       | 875                        |

Tables 2 and 3, found in Sections 10.0 and 11.0, respectively, of this document, do not address unreclaimed portions of the open pit (approximately 815 acres) or the full width of access roads and utility corridors (approximately 219 acres). Therefore, the total area to be reclaimed will total 3,381 acres. These acres may be adjusted as required by the NEPA process.

## 4.0 DESCRIPTION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITATS THAT WILL BE DISTURBED

Three Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed species are considered to have the potential to be present on the site: the Huachuca water umbrel (*Lilaeopsis schaffneriana* var. *recurva*), the Chiricahua leopard frog (*Rana chiricahuensis*), and the lesser long-nosed bat (LLNB) (*Leptonycteris yerbabuena*). Although marginal, a few natural springs in the analysis area appeared to have some possibility of supporting Huachuca water umbrel or Chiricahua leopard frog. Each of these sites was surveyed for these species, but none were found. No future surveys for Chiricahua leopard frogs or Huachuca water umbrel are planned.

Numerous abandoned mine adits and shafts, including one natural cave, are located in or near the analysis area. During a screening survey, several of these features were considered to be potential roost sites for LLNB, a nectar-feeding species. A more detailed survey of these sites was conducted during the late summer dispersal period for these bats. Evidence of nectar-feeding bats (distinctive guano) was found in three adits. No LLNB were observed but another species of nectar feeding bat, the Mexican long-tongued bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*), was seen in two of the adits. Each of the three adits is located on the east slope of the ridge on the west edge of the property. It is likely that two of these sites will be impacted by mine development. At this time, however, there is no conclusive evidence that the lesser long-nosed bat is present on the Rosemont Property.

In addition to ESA-listed species, six additional species, listed as Forest Service sensitive, have the potential to be present on the site: three sensitive butterfly species, the Arizona giant skipper (*Agathymus aryxna*), Polings giant skipper (*Agathymus polingi*), and Arizona metalmark (*Calephelis rawsonii arizonensis*); one amphibian, the Western barking frog (*Eleutherodactylus augusti cactorum*); one reptile, the canyon spotted whiptail (*Aspidoscelis burti*); and one bird species, the American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*).

A biological assessment will be completed for the Project to support the NEPA analysis. The results of consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service will be incorporated into the Project plan, if necessary.

## **5.0 MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN TO RESTRICT PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE PROJECT**

Access to the site will be controlled by perimeter fencing, security patrols, and by limiting locations for entering and leaving the property. Operations will be conducted around the clock and guard buildings will be located at the official entrances. Figure 5 shows the planned perimeter fence.

## 6.0 MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN TO ADDRESS EROSION CONTROL AND STABILITY

Erosion control will be addressed by vegetative stabilization of slopes (concurrent reclamation) and operational control of stormwater. Stability of the plant site facilities, tailings, and waste rock areas has been addressed in a separate report, *Geotechnical Investigation Report* (Tetra Tech, 2007-available for review upon request). Call and Nicholas Inc. reviewed pit slope stabilities during the Feasibility Study phase of the Project. Additional pit slope stability work will be ongoing during the mine planning process. Vegetative stabilization is discussed in Section 7.0. A summary of operational stormwater controls follows.

### 6.1 Operational Stormwater Controls

During the operational phase, the open pit and plant areas will be designed as a closed system with all precipitation and local runoff collected in the Process Water Tailings Storage (PWTS) pond. The surface of the tailings area, which is fairly impervious, will be sloped so that precipitation falling on top of the active area will remain on top and evaporate. Pondered water may also be pumped to the PWTS Pond (and used in the process) to limit infiltration into the tailings mass.

During the initial years, surface water runoff generated in the waste rock storage area will be managed by using internal stormwater controls and/or by allowing stormwater runoff to infiltrate back into the waste rock pile. The southern and eastern slopes of the waste rock storage area are set back from basin divides by at least 100 feet. Runoff from these outer buttress slopes will be contained within the smaller basins located along the toe.

Sediment control facilities will be installed to reduce the total suspended solids loads to the minimum practical level for the 10-year, 24-hour storm event. Sediment ponds will be located and sized based on topography, available space, and the anticipated sediment generating capacity of the contributing basin. These unlined ponds will typically be sized to be no more than 6 to 8 feet deep to minimize settling time. Embankments will be designed to be non-jurisdictional and will be constructed out of large, porous waste rock. The ponds will be temporary structures that will collect stormwater flows, settle velocities so that the heavier wash load falls out, and allow water to slowly seep through the rockfill. As facilities progress, sediment structures may be abandoned and others constructed downstream. Both the upstream and downstream faces of the sediment pond embankments will be armored. Large storm events will be allowed to overtop the length of the pond crest.

Stormwater diversions and culverts are planned for the west side of the waste rock and tailings storage facilities to divert runoff to the Central Drain area. The North Diversion, as shown on Figures 3 through 12 of the *Reclamation and Closure Plan*, is planned to divert runoff from a 100-year, 24-hour storm event around the north dry stack tailings facility and plant site area. As the Central Drain is built-up, an attenuation pond will form, allowing collected surface water to slowly feed into the drain. The attenuation pond will be sized to allow a 100-year, 24-hour event to drain within 30 days.

At the end of mine life, all operational facilities associated with stormwater control not required for closure applications will be removed, the areas regraded, capped, and reseeded. Some sediment structures may be left in place or new basins established to control sediments or for establishing stock watering ponds, etc. (see Figure 23, *Reclamation and Closure Plan*). The PWTS pond area will be closed and graded to the Central Drain.

## **6.2 Pre- and Post-Mining Temporary Sediment and Erosion Controls**

Temporary erosion and sediment controls will be installed to reduce sediment loading in stormwater during the pre-mining construction of the ancillary facilities and pre-stripping of the waste rock and tailings storage areas. Similarly, best management practices will be used during construction of the access roads to limit the erosion potential of the cut/fill slopes. Access roads include the primary access from State Route 83 to the plant site and various internal access roads from the plant site to the water storage tanks, the heap leach facility, and PWTS pond. A secondary access road from Santa Rita Road to the plant site is also included as part of the Project. In addition, haul roads will run from the open pit to the heap leach, dry tailings, and waste rock storage facilities. Temporary best management practices will be also installed to control erosion and sediment during demolition activities and until vegetation can be established.

## **7.0 MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN TO ADDRESS REVEGETATION, CONSERVATION, AND CARE AND MONITORING OF REVEGETATED AREAS**

Optimum revegetation success is being addressed through a plant-testing program at the University of Arizona's School of Natural Resources. The program's goal is to arrive at the optimal seed mixture for the Rosemont site based on greenhouse and test plot evaluation of different seed mixes in varying rainfall and soil amendment scenarios (see Section 11.0 of the *Reclamation and Closure Plan*). Once selected, seed mixtures and amendments will be applied to the perimeter buttress during the operational phase. Isolation of any potentially acid generating materials within the interior of the waste rock and tailings facilities, or within the leach pad, will also contribute to revegetation success. Revegetation success will be monitored and adjustments made over the life of the active operations.

Reference plots will be set up prior to operational startup to provide a baseline for diversity and density of the vegetation. A test plot will also be prepared to provide a measure of revegetation potential and reclamation expectations for that area. Measurements at these plots and ultimately the reclaimed sites will be taken using a dry weight density or other standard reference frame measurement. Revegetation success will be based on a percentage of vegetation density as compared to the reference and test plots.

Based on the Arizona Department of Transportation Final Stabilization Standards, Rosemont is proposing that the vegetation cover required for final stabilization to be considered complete is 70% of the existing native vegetation coverage. This standard will be measured against a number of revegetation plots and reference areas.

## 8.0 MEASURES TAKEN TO PRESERVE AND CONSERVE SOIL

In March 2007, Tetra Tech completed a soil resource assessment at the Rosemont site with the objectives of describing the soil profiles or pedons (the smallest volume of soil that contains all of the soil profiles), documenting soil characteristics including any limiting characteristics, sampling and analyzing the physical and chemical properties of representative pedons, preparing a description of the mapping units and components, evaluating the soil suitability for reclamation, and proposing suitable salvage depths (see Section 11.2 of the *Reclamation and Closure Plan*). The survey identified six soil pedons located in the dry tailings, waste rock storage, and operations areas that are acceptable for use in revegetation. About 4.6 million cubic yards is eligible for salvage in these areas. Topsoil will be salvaged prior to the start of construction for stockpiling until needed for reclamation. Topsoil stockpiles will be appropriately labeled. Rosemont Copper is also evaluating the revegetation potential of some of the underlying unconsolidated, weathered bedrock.

## **9.0 MEASURES THAT WILL BE TAKEN TO ENCOURAGE FISH AND WILDLIFE POST-MINING LAND USE AND THEIR COMPATIBILITY WITH FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT ON ADJACENT LANDS**

In addition to confining the Project to a single drainage basin to limit impacts to biological and hydrological resources, a few preliminary mitigation measures have been identified. Augusta Resource Corporation/Rosemont Copper will establish the Santa Rita Mountains Regional Trust, which may receive monies over the life of the mine that can be used, in part, to acquire and provide some management funding for conservation lands identified in the Pima County Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan.

To address the two adits identified by surveys as nectar-feeding bat roosts, detailed surveys will be conducted to determine the extent of bat use and the identity of the species. If it is determined that nectar-feeding bats are using the adits, construction activities will be scheduled to avoid seasonal periods. Adits would then be sealed to prevent re-entry. It is anticipated that the NEPA process, and potentially consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, may result in the development of additional mitigation measures.

## 10.0 PROPOSED SCHEDULE FOR RECLAMATION MEASURES

Figures 3 through 11 of the *Reclamation and Closure Plan* illustrate the progression of the waste rock and tailings storage facility development from pre-production to the final Rosemont Ridge Landform. Figure 19 of the *Reclamation and Closure Plan* shows a composite plan view of the areas reclaimed. Table 2 summarizes the anticipated acreage reclaimed per year. The reclamation costs presented in the following section were based on these same groupings.

**Table 2: Yearly Reclamation Areas**

| Operational Year      | Annual Area Reclaimed |                      | Federal Lands (approx. acres) | State Lands (approx. acres) | Private Lands (approx. acres) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
|                       | Acres <sup>1</sup>    | % Total <sup>2</sup> |                               |                             |                               |
| Pre-Production        | 0                     | 0%                   | 0                             | 0                           | 0                             |
| Year 1                | 162                   | 7%                   | 152                           | 0                           | 10                            |
| Year 2                | 187                   | 12%                  | 143                           | 10                          | 34                            |
| Year 3                | 185                   | 17%                  | 150                           | 10                          | 25                            |
| Year 4                | 130                   | 20%                  | 106                           | 7                           | 17                            |
| Year 5                | 159                   | 23%                  | 143                           | 5                           | 11                            |
| Years 6-10            | 495                   | 31%                  | 463                           | 5                           | 27                            |
| Years 11-15           | 435                   | 40%                  | 426                           | 2                           | 7                             |
| Years 16-19 (closure) | 1,628                 | 77%                  | 1,439                         | 5                           | 184                           |
| Total Area            | 3,381                 |                      | 3,022                         | 44                          | 315                           |

<sup>1</sup> Estimated yearly reclaimed areas are for the Rosemont Ridge Landform only and exclude utility corridors, access roads, and buffer areas

<sup>2</sup> Cumulative acres measured against the cumulative disturbed acres (including utility corridors, access roads, and buffer areas)

## 11.0 ESTIMATED COSTS TO PERFORM EACH OF THE PROPOSED RECLAMATION MEASURES

Cost estimations, based on newest equipment and the CAT handbook, have been prepared for presentation to the Forest Service. Two cost scenarios were developed: early closure and staged reclamation. The early closure estimate reflects the greatest disturbance area anticipated on an annual basis and at the conclusion of operations. The estimated disturbance area and associated cost for reclaiming the facilities on an annual, early closure scenario are provided in Table 3.

The staged, or final, reclamation cost estimate reflects the anticipated reclamation that will be performed on an annual basis throughout the life of the mine. This reclamation activity reflects Rosemont's commitment to return the site to a useful standard as soon as possible. Expenditures in the early years are spent reclaiming the waste rock buttress. Table 3 also shows the estimated disturbance area and estimated cost of reclamation for this scenario.

**Table 3: Reclamation Estimates for Entire Facility**

| Year            | Cumulative Disturbed Area (acres) <sup>3</sup> | Early Closure Scenario            |                                  | Staged Scenario           |                                  |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
|                 |  | Early Closure Reclamation (acres) | Cost of Reclamation (\$ million) | Final Reclamation (acres) | Cost of Reclamation (\$ million) |
| Pre-production  | 1,197  | 1,271                             | 13.87                            | 0                         | 0                                |
| Year 1          | 1,668  | 1,039                             | 15.42                            | 162                       | 0.83                             |
| Year 2          | 2,067  | 1,344                             | 16.15                            | 187                       | 0.67                             |
| Year 3          | 2,370  | 1,572                             | 17.30                            | 185                       | 0.66                             |
| Year 4          | 2,614  | 1,648                             | 18.49                            | 130                       | 0.44                             |
| Year 5          | 2,863  | 2,067                             | 19.67                            | 159                       | 0.63                             |
| Years 6-10      | 3,447  | 2,454                             | 23.23                            | 495                       | 2.23                             |
| Years 11-15     | 3,547  | 2,569                             | 13.09                            | 435                       | 1.64                             |
| Years 16-19     | 3,625  | 2,743                             | 17.87                            | 1,628                     | 15.00                            |
| Post-production | 0  | 434                               | 3.94                             | 0                         | 1.60                             |
| Total           | 3,625  |                                   |                                  | 3,381                     | \$ 23.70                         |

The average reclamation cost per acre for the early closure scenario is just over \$10,000. Similarly, the average reclamation cost per acre for the staged scenario is just over \$7,000 an acre. The disturbed area as shown above includes access roads and portions in the upper level of the pit as may be reasonably reclaimed. The difference between the cumulative disturbed area and the summation of the final reclaimed area (244 acres) includes those areas that are within the disturbed area but need to be kept in an open state such as access roads, ponds, etc. As such, these areas have not been included in the reclamation cost estimate. Additional details on bond estimation and area-specific reclamation can be found in Section 13.0 of the *Rosemont Reclamation and Closure Plan*.

State and private lands that will be reclaimed are shown in Table 2. The acres include those areas of the pit that may be reclaimed and exclude the portions of the proposed roadways that

<sup>3</sup> Disturbed acres do not include access roadway reclamation or areas in the pit that may not be reclaimed but do include a small buffer area that will be used for plant laydown or construction activities.

remain open. Ultimate disposition of the roadways will be decided during the NEPA process. The final record of decision (ROD) and MPO will determine the final reclamation requirement and may necessitate an adjustment of the cost.

Rosemont Copper anticipates that the reclamation financial assurance for the Project components on Forest Land will be under the purview of CNF, the lead federal agency for the NEPA analysis. Reclamation associated with the private land portion will be covered under the ASMI financial assurance requirements. A copy of the reclamation plan prepared for the NEPA analysis has been provided as an attachment to this submittal, illustrating the overall bonding calculations that were performed as part of the *Mine Plan of Operations* submittal.

Rosemont has separated the cost component associated with the State and Private lands shown above and has presented those in Appendix A. The estimated cost based on activities for the various areas totals approximately \$3,713,000 or approximately \$10,300 per acre. Table 4 presents a summary of the reclamation costs for the various periods. These costs are for the State and Private lands only.

**Table 4: Reclamation Estimates for State and Private Lands**

| Year            | Cumulative Area (acres) <sup>4</sup> | Early Closure Scenario                         |                                   | Staged Scenario           |                                   |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                 |                                      | Early Closure Reclamation (acres) <sup>5</sup> | Cost of Reclamation (\$ thousand) | Final Reclamation (acres) | Cost of Reclamation (\$ thousand) |
| Pre-production  | 1,197                                | 125  | 4,078                             | 0                         | 0                                 |
| Year 1          | 1,668                                | 190  | 4,299                             | 10                        | 53                                |
| Year 2          | 2,067                                | 190  | 4,291                             | 11                        | 59                                |
| Year 3          | 2,370                                | 183  | 4,296                             | 0                         | 0                                 |
| Year 4          | 2,614                                | 228  | 4,388                             | 4                         | 9                                 |
| Year 5          | 2,863                                | 213  | 4,485                             | 3                         | 6                                 |
| Years 6-10      | 3,447                                | 338  | 4,806                             | 63                        | 570                               |
| Years 11-15     | 3,547                                | 325  | 3,569                             | 40                        | 191                               |
| Years 16-19     | 3,625                                | 301  | 4,391                             | 228                       | 2,339                             |
| Post-production | 0                                    | 74   | 2,623                             | 0                         | 486                               |
| Total           | 3,625                                |  |                                   | 359                       | \$ 3,713                          |

<sup>4</sup> Disturbed acres do not include access roadway reclamation or areas of the pit that may not be reclaimed but do include a small buffer area that will be used for plant laydown or construction activities and include entire facility.

<sup>5</sup> Early and final reclamation areas are for state and private lands only.

## 12.0 REFERENCES

Westland Resources, Inc. "*Mine Plan of Operations.*" Prepared for Augusta Resource Corporation, July 11, 2007.

Tetra Tech, "*Reclamation and Closure Plan.*" Prepared for Augusta Resource Corporation, July 2007.