

CERREJÓN OBSERVATIONS ON INDEPAZ' PRESS RELEASE

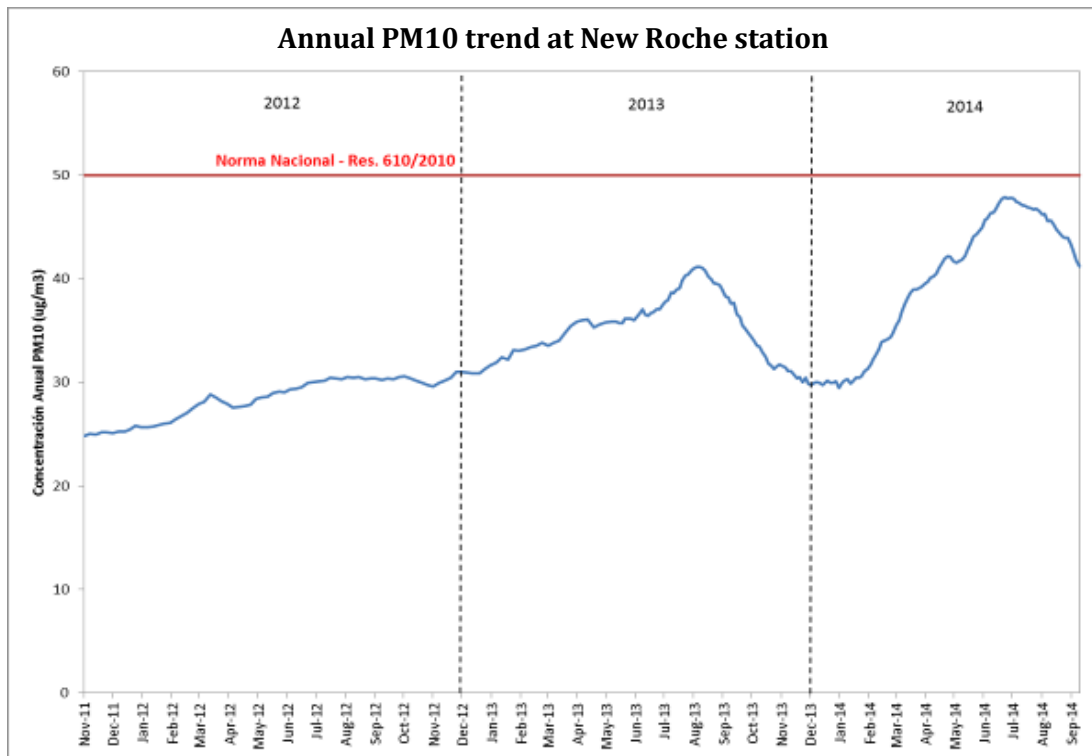
Cerrejón has not changed its policy of friendly negotiations, as Indepaz calls the application of the IFC's Performance Standard 5. As mentioned in their press release, it was the company that notified the Las Casitas families of the start of the process with the Ministry of Mines and, at the same time, our willingness to continue seeking a joint agreement for resettlement. Since 2009, Cerrejón has explained to the community that the reasons for the resettlement are due to environmental management measures related to air quality, precisely to avoid community impacts in the context of the Environmental Management Plan established and approved by the Environmental Authority. It is not because we require the land for mine expansion since no coal mining will be undertaken in that area.

During the time required for the resettlement process, Cerrejón has implemented permanent environmental management measures aimed at mitigating possible impacts on the community in air quality (described below). Cerrejón hopes that willingness and joint work will enable a consensus to be reached on resettlement.

Concerning the quotes from the Corpoguajira air quality report, Cerrejón notes the following:

1. The corporation's report indicates: *"...the analysis undertaken covers only six months of monitoring, and the standard for comparison is an uninterrupted year..."* and below it adds, *"important to mention that, for compliance with this standard, **one complete year of data from the same monitoring site must be available**"*. That is to say, Indepaz is quoting parts of the Report out of context, in a non-technical way and with a clear bias that leads the unwary reader to draw incorrect conclusions.
2. Corpoguajira's report is for the first half of 2014, which has been the driest semester in the recent history of La Guajira. It suffices to say that there were seven (7) days of rain in this period while the average of rain days for the period from 2000 to 2013 was 33 days. The same situation is true for evaporation, which was nearly 1,400 millimetres in 2014, an amount almost double that in 2011, for instance.
3. And, as if this were not enough, the press release does not take into account that the publicized data do not include the second half of the year, which is usually the rainiest portion in this department. It is worth mentioning the following here: the driest second half of the year ever had 44 days of rain compared to the driest first half of the year ever at seven (7) days (in this case the first half of 2014).
4. It is even less appropriate to argue that the air quality at the site planned for the Las Casitas relocation (the Dios Verá property) is worse than at the current location of Las Casitas. In fact, according to the Corpoguajira Report, the average concentration for the first six months of the year at Dios Verá (Pacharoca station) is 53.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ compared to 62.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for the same period at the current Las Casitas site (Las Casitas station).

5. To illustrate the situation at the new resettlement sites, the annual moving average of the records at the New Roche station, used as a reference for the resettlement zone, is compared to the annual standard as established in the air quality monitoring protocol. The standard is fully complied with. The sampler was installed in November of 2010 and, as established by the Air Quality Monitoring Protocol, reports are issued until a full year's data are available.



To conclude, it cannot be claimed that, **"All the communities placed in new settlements have had pollution levels above the annual legal threshold for those months."**

6. Concerning the Report statement: *"The Corpoguajira Report is clear and states that, according to the PM 10 measurement (particulate matter), the threshold should be 50 micrograms per annual cubic metre, as established by Act 610 of 2010 by the Ministry of the Environment, and in the zone where they will be relocated the pollution in 2014 was 63 (ug/m3) in the first half of 2014, leading to a serious health risk, even for Barrancas municipality residents, which was 43.80 in the first half of the year, and the same at New Roche, Tamaquito II, and Patilla, which are at 63 (ug/m3). (Corpoguajira inset)", Cerrejón notes the following:*

- In its report on air quality, Corpoguajira does NOT state there is a health emergency in the zone. It only describes the increasing trend in the TSP and PM10 measurements, which are explained by the dry weather conditions described above. It is not legitimate to make comparisons with the annual average to assess an excess or

to determine health emergencies since a six-month period is ignored (the rainy period).

- In addition, the station mentioned by Indepaz as having a six-month average of $63.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (the highest reading of the Corpoguajira stations) **is the Cañaverales station, which is in the district of the same name in the municipality of San Juan, over 26 km from Cerrejón's mine** and, therefore, beyond the influence of our operation.
 - The station closest to the resettlement area is Pacharoca (a compilation of the names of the settlements Patilla-Chancleta-Roche and Las Casitas). In this zone, the average for the first six months of the year is $53.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, which is 10 points below Cañaverales, which has no influence from a mining operation.
7. Finally, it is not appropriate to state that... *"there is a lack of mitigation and management measures by Cerrejón"* since, as observed by representatives from the ANLA environmental authorities and from Corpoguajira (as well community members during their visits to the mining installations), Cerrejón continually implements a control system that includes the following activities:
- Frequent wetting of the haulage roads with a fleet of water tankers to reduce dust. Water for irrigation is taken primarily from the mine holding ponds, which are fed by water contained in the coal seams and by rainfall.
 - Use of chemical additives in the spray water in order to improve emission control on the haulage roads.
 - Teams to control self-combustion of coal seams.
 - Temporary closure of inactive mining areas to prevent dust emissions by equipment in transit.
 - Reclamation of areas no longer required for operations to prevent dust emissions by wind erosion.
 - Modifications to the Mining Plan with the goal of distancing emission sources from critical receptors. These modifications are based on using a particulate matter dispersion model.
 - Frequent spraying of roads surrounding the coal stockpile areas.
 - Installing dust suppression and collection systems in the coal unloading chutes, such as sleeve filters, water spray nozzles, extractor hoods, curtains and aprons, amongst others.
 - Covering conveyor belts and employing water-spray headers at transfer points on conveyor belts.
 - Levelling, wetting, and compacting the coal once it is loaded on the railway cars to prevent emissions during the 150-km journey from the Mine to Puerto Bolívar.

Given the adverse weather conditions since mid-2012, which only intensified starting in November of 2013, Cerrejón has implemented the following additional measures:

- Redistribution of mining areas to distance emission sources from critical receptors such as Las Casitas, Barrancas, and Provincial.
- Installation and use of fog misting on the endwalls of the Patilla Pit and Pit 100 comprising eight mist canons each in order to settle dust particles within the bounds of the mining operation.
- Wetting loading areas of weathered material with twelve systems of impact sprinklers (including the pits Patilla, Comuneros, and Pit 100).
- Increase in the teams slated to control burning seams (an additional team).
- Refresher talks for operators on good practices to control emissions.
- Detailed follow-up on use of operational controls:
 - Warning system for water tanker use
 - Dynamic dashboards for the use and availability of water tankers
 - Camera system
 - Field observers
- Real-time TSP monitoring at Las Casitas, Provincial, and Barrancas (critical receptors).

All of these control measures have been observed by community representatives through the Air Quality Oversight Committee, which was formed in 2008 by Cerrejón as a proactive measure to hire people from the communities in the area of influence to oversee the company's air quality management, compliance with control measures, and follow-up on monitoring results.

Cerrejón is willing to expand on this information to any interested person or groups as regards Colombian legislation, the Corpoguajira Report, measures adopted by Cerrejón, and the results obtained.

For any further information, please contact Juan Carlos Restrepo, vice president of Public Affairs and Communications (juan.restrepo@cerrejon.com) or Carlos Franco (carlos.franco@cerrejon.com). In addition, our Environmental Management Department is at the service of anyone or any organization wishing to visit the Mine.