



**Notes from the
Information Sharing Meeting of
Canal Users from COMOCA Sur and COMOCA Este
and Representatives of Minera Yanacocha**

**Cajamarca, Peru
July 24 and 25, 2006**

September 7, 2006

Office of the Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman
of the International Finance Corporation and the
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

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Background

The CAO-sponsored information sharing workshop in Cajamarca on July 24 and 25, 2006 involved canal users from COMOCA Sur and COMOCA Este and two representatives from Minera Yanacocha's technical water/environmental staff. This workshop was in response to a February 2006 petition from canal users to the CAO Ombudsman for assistance in acquiring information about water quantity.

To assess the parties' willingness to work together on options for sharing information about water quantity, CAO traveled to Peru in May 2006 to talk with canal users and mine representatives. During this trip, parties agreed that the questions raised by canal users about water quantity should be first addressed in a facilitated meeting at which all relevant information could be exchanged and discussed. CAO returned to Cajamarca in July 2006 to facilitate the meeting.

The canal users' concerns involve the current and potential impact of mining activity on the *quantity* of water in the canals, rivers and mountain streams. Although their initial petition to CAO requested an independent water quantity study, CAO sought first to better understand the canal users' specific concerns, and to solicit from Yanacocha a comprehensive list of all the available water quantity studies and information. With this information, CAO encouraged the parties to work together to determine what studies were necessary, if any, and whether the existing studies sufficiently addressed the canal users' concerns.

In preparation for the July 2006 information sharing meeting, CAO contracted with Eduardo Montoya and Carlo Calderon to visit each of the canals whose representatives signed the petition, and record the specific water quantity concerns of each. While many of the concerns relate specifically to water quantity, others involve larger questions about social and economic development or, in some cases, water quality.

From Minera Yanacocha, CAO requested an annotated list of studies and information carried out to date by the company. The company sent this list to CAO on July 13.

These two documents – the list of canal users' concerns (see Attachment A) and the annotated list of studies (attached as annexes) – were used to set the agenda and served as the basis for discussions at the 1.5-day information sharing meeting in Cajamarca.

Meeting Summary

The meeting opened on July 24 with lunch, introductions, and an agenda review. Mike Wilton and Mike Meyer of Yanacocha began by summarizing the water quantity studies and information carried out by the company to date. This was followed by an open discussion about canal users' concerns regarding water quantity and the specific nature of the petition to CAO, as well as broader issues of social and economic development.

Before adjourning for the day, CAO asked canal users to prepare for the following day's discussions by considering their foremost specific concern or question, as well as a solution or solutions to potentially resolve that concern (without worrying about whether the solution may seem technically, economically, or politically impractical).

This exercise was the focus of Day 2 (July 25). Canal users were asked to describe in turn their top concern, followed by their solution(s). The round robin exercise proceeded until all the participants had spoken. Throughout the exercise, Yanacocha responded to questions and in some cases reached agreements with canal users regarding meetings or distribution of information by certain dates, to specific parties. Other issues – from the perspective of canal users – remain unresolved.

The following people attended the meeting:

July 24, 2006

Canal Users:

- José Vicente Chilón Terán
- Artemio Zambrano Infante
- Seferino Zambrano Yopla
- José Luís Calderón Ilman
- Chilón Taica Alberto
- Daniel Heras Flores
- Máximo Calderón Ilman
- Leonidas Taica Valdivia
- Carlos Cueva Castrejón
- Walter Infante Huaripata
- Concepción Calderón Llanos
- Enemecio Ilman Calderón
- Francisco Llanos Cortés
- Marcial Sáenz Fuentes
- Alejandro Chilón Ayay
- José de la Cruz Zambrano
- Esteban Chilón Tacilla
- Humberto Calua Chuquiruna
- Mercedes Tacilla Chuquiruna
- Avelino Cercado Flores
- José Ramos Calderón
- Román Ilman Cortés
- Francisco Rojas Chilón
- Cesar Torres Moreno (COMOCA SUR)

Minera Yanacocha

- Mike Meyer, *Coordinador de Estudio de Impacto Ambiental*
- Mike Wilton, *Ingeniero Proyectos Manejo de Aguas*

July 25, 2006

Canal Users:

- Elías Herrera Soto
- Daniel Heras Flores
- Máximo Calderón Ilman
- Enemecio Ilman Calderón
- Mercedes Tacilla Chuquiruna
- Avelino Cercado Flores
- Marcial Sáenz Fuentes
- José Ramos Calderón Marcelo
- Francisco Llanos Cortés
- José de la Cruz Zambrano
- Zambrano Yopla Seferino
- José Vicente Chilón Terán
- Carlos Cueva Castrejón
- Esteban Chilón Tacilla
- Taica Valdivia Leonidas
- José Luís Calderón Ilman
- Wilmer Calderón Chilón
- Humberto Calua Chuquiruna

Minera Yanacocha

- Mike Meyer, *Coordinador de Estudio de Impacto Ambiental*
- Mike Wilton, *Ingeniero Proyectos Manejo de Aguas*

Discussions – Day 1

Minera Yanacocha (MY) opened the meeting with a discussion of existing and ongoing studies related to water quantity and how they manage water. (See attachment B.) The following is a summary of the issues and topics discussed by the group after MY's presentation.

Canal Users	Minera Yanacocha (MY)
Canal users asked about the difference between managing and consuming water.	With regard to consumption, MY explained they are pumping water for safety because they have to dry some of the mine pits in order to extract the minerals. They move water from storage in the ground to the surface in this process, but do not consume the water. In the La Quinoa pit, water is collected, treated and discharged to the upper Rio Grande and, as of recently, to canals that originate in the upper Rio Grande.
Canal users asked about the effect of that process on the canal system in general.	MY explained that the full effect is not clear, but the 2006 comprehensive water quantity study, scheduled to be released in October, should help clarify that.
Canal users asked MY to explain what water rights the mine has.	MY responded that they have more rights than they actually use, so the answer is not simple. When a new project starts, they get a new permit for water use, but usually the old permit that it replaces is not canceled. So there are a lot of outstanding rights, some of which are no longer active. The mine takes water collected from rainfall, as well as groundwater and certain surface water. This is public information.
Canal users asked whether MY monitors both water quantity and quality.	MY responded that they monitor both – including flow rates during the dry and wet seasons.
Canal users asked specific questions about whether the quantity of water has been reduced, where, and by how much.	MY responded that the company's impact on the quantity of water in the streams and canals is minimal. From the company perspective, MY has very little impact on quantity.
<p>In response, canal users listed a number of lakes and springs that existed previously but have now dried out (in the case of the San Jose area) or disappeared (in the case of Laguna Yanacocha).</p> <p>Canal users argued that although some water flows in those canals,</p>	In the case of San José, MY replied that springs are still there and it is possible to see them.

Canal Users	Minera Yanacocha (MY)
<p>flows have changed dramatically and sediment content has increased. In some instances, lime has been added, and the flows appear significantly reduced. They believe the overall character of the canals has changed.</p> <p>Canal users told MY they understood there are permanent springs and seasonal springs, and their their concerns are focused on the permanent springs, which have dried out or been reduced in flow. They said people do understand seasonal springs dry out during the dry season, but the permanent ones have much lower flows than they used to.</p> <p>The idea was presented to organize technical visits to those areas where users believe there are impacts that would involve residents of the area. MY staff would conduct demonstration projects and characterize the situation.</p> <p>They would like to to see canals and fields that are different those those where MY gives tours. They would like to go with the company to canals that the users' believe are impacted. They suggested MY bring the models / maquetas used by the company out to communities to better explain them to the people.</p>	
<p>Canal users asked how and who will assure quantity and quantity are sufficient in canals when the mine closes</p>	<p>MY explained that a closure plan was included in the Western Expansion Plan Environmental Impact Assessment. Also, the closure plan for the entire site to be submitted in mid-August, as required by MEM, includes a discussion of post-closure management.</p>
<p>Canal users asked what has happened in the area of the Maqui Maqui project; it has been closed. Will the springs come back now that the site is closed?</p>	<p>MY reiterated they have done impact studies that are available to the users.</p>
<p>Canal users from the Carachugo project area said people were concerned about expansion and the impact it might have there.</p>	<p>MY responded that they have a commitment not to impact water quantity and that this issue is addressed in the EIA for the Carachugo expansion.</p>
<p>Canal users from Quebrada Encajon are worried that during the dry season, there is no water in the canal. They believe this constitutes</p>	

Canal Users	Minera Yanacocha (MY)
'impact' because the company has a waste dump in the area that appears to have contributed to the drying out of the canal.	
Canal users from Llagamarca are concerned that, because they receive much of their water from pumping for the La Quinoa pit dewatering, the quality of the water they get now has deteriorated and could be impacting them. They would like more information on how the current (deteriorated) water quality is impacting their crops.	
Canal users said they would like MY to stop extracting ground water for mining. Ground-water use that would benefit communities in some way other than mining would be acceptable, but users would like their springs to be protected, not destroyed or eliminated.	
Canal users asked how the new Reservoir San José (currently being constructed in the closed San José mine pit) will be used for irrigation; how water to be stored in the reservoir (to be completed in November) will be used; and who will get that water.	MY responded that the reservoir should mitigate risk by providing water during the dry season, and that less water will be lost. They said the reservoir will store water during the wet season for use in the dry season and, thus, will enable flows in the dry season to be higher, and in the wet season to be lower.
Canal users asked how much storage the new Reservoir San José will have.	MY responded that the reservoir will hold 6 million cubic meters. The company is working on reaching agreements with some of the communities to deliver water from the reservoir.
Canal users asked for information on the Rio Azufre Dam. People heard from MY Community Relations that it was to be used for both sediment control and storage.	MY responded that the dam is for sediment control, not water storage, and that they have no plans to use water in the reservoir. The dam will be finished in October 2006, and there is an EIA for the project.
Canal users asked MY how much water they actually use for their operations.	MY responded that the company <i>consumes</i> 52 liters per second by watering roads for dust control, and this amount of water is lost through evaporation. MY <i>manages</i> 200 liters per second. Water that is managed is collected, treated and discharged in the case of excess water from the leach pads, or pumped and treated in the case of groundwater removed for mining the La Quinoa pit. The volume of water the mine manages is approximately equal to the amount the City of Cajamarca consumes.

Summary of Day 1 Discussions

As agreed by the parties in advance, the focus of Day 1 was an open dialog during which Minera Yanacocha could present existing information on water quantity in its area of influence, and canal users could ask questions and raise concerns about the quantity of water in their streams, springs and canals. The canal users who signed the petition to CAO acknowledged (during assessment interviews in May 2006) that such an exchange of information was necessary before determining whether specific claims for compensation or recourse were merited.

For this reason, the meeting agenda did not include a process to develop or reach consensus agreement on any specific issue related to water quantity. Rather, its focus was to flesh out the specific concerns of each signatory to the petition, canal by canal, and whether adequate information exists to address those concerns.

Following the exchange of information on Day 1, CAO asked the canal users to prepare for the following day's discussions by considering their foremost specific concern or question, as well as a solution or solutions to potentially resolve that concern, regardless of how implausible the solution may seem.

Discussions – Day 2

Each participant was asked to list the problems or concerns they believe are most urgent regarding their own canal, followed by a possible solution or solutions. This discussion was intended as a brainstorm session to generate ideas; it does not indicate agreements or commitments reached by the parties. The table below summarizes the responses.

Canal	Questions/ Concern	Possible Solution
Quilish Porcon Bajo (146 users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in water quality; • No employment; • Neither MY nor the Munciple Mesa respond to our quantity concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve job opportunities for people; • Undertake hydrologic studies; • Build a reservoir.
Azufre Ahijadero <i>Azufre Ahijadero, cont</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mine has negative impact on lagoons and springs; • No employment; • Company makes offers of work or other services, but does not deliver – or is slow to deliver; • Studies are either not conclusive or are not shared/presented to communities, especially Environmental Impact Studies; • Chaquicocha and Carachugo canals have disappeared • Company is dividing people by negotiating with communities but not with canal users; • Local authorities do not inform canal users of meetings or important developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be honest about impacts to water quantity; • Improve job opportunities; • Harvest water for reservoirs; • Undertake reforestation/vegetation projects; • Improve irrigation (use more efficient drips or sprinklers instead of gravity flood irrigation); • Work with canal users to develop more consistent and meaningful communication.
Shacsha Unigan (53 users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in quantity from 5.5 to 3.5 liters per second (in July 2006 users measured 3.5 liters; in September 2001, users measured 5.5); • During the rains Canal Shacsha shuts gates so sediments flow into Shacsha Unigan, impacting quality; • Community Relations staff at MY does not communicate or collaborate with the canal users – all attention is focused on the upstream Canal Shacsha, but this canal is only a few km upstream; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build reservoir • Since MY is currently improving/investing in more efficient irrigation with NGOs and the municipality of Banos del Inca, it should consider pumping groundwater for irrigation into our canals; • Canals and MY should enter a mediation to resolve issues.

Canal	Questions/ Concern	Possible Solution
<i>Shacsha Unigan, cont</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no watershed management plan for area; mine does not acknowledge its impact on canal. 	
La Quinoa (Canal Tres Tingos)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in water quality (exceedance of metals confirmed by Alejandro deBary of MY). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide mitigation plan to users.
Shacsha <i>(users not present but others commented on their behalf)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MY negotiated with upstream users but didn't consult or take into account the downstream users; MY operations are taking water to a different basin that should flow to the canal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate operations with the whole basin, not just upstream users.
Tomacucho <i>(120 users)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in quantity; Data on MY's operations not shared or explained; People fear that water coming from the San José waste dump is not safe; As the 2nd canal downstream from the mine, people fear there are nitrates and other contaminants in water; MY has not provided information on its expansion plans and how expansion will impact people and potable water supply; Canal users get little attention from MY. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve information sharing with canal users, including more consistent research studies that respond to users' concerns; Identify and commit to mitigation plans if there are problems; Build a reservoir.
Caparosa – Cerro Negro <i>(136 users)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in quantity (in 2003, canal had 30 liters; in 2006 26-27 liters. License is 30 liters from 1998. Received verbal offers in 2004 to build a reservoir that did not materialize. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need clear information, in writing, about water quantity. (Canal is working on technical irrigation studies with municipality and a German technical assistance group, with possible funding from MY.)
La Ramada <i>(201 users)</i> <i>La Ramada, cont</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MY committed to line the canal with cement, but they have not completed this; MY offered to build four school rooms in 2004 (expansion project), but this has not been done. (Explanation is that the studies for the school rooms have not been completed); In 2004 users were given permit to get water, but they have not gotten it (apparently ATDR gave permission to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better explain water rights to users; Reopen the canal (springs could deliver 2 to 4 liters back into the canal); Give the water back to Ramada rather than piping it downstream.

Canal	Questions/ Concern	Possible Solution
	<p>the mine for these rights; mine offered 7,000 soles to each user on ATDR's list to shut down the canal and users on the list received this amount, but many people say the real number of users is much more, so they decided not to shut down the canal to avoid having to pay more people—even though there is no running water).</p>	
<p>Quihuila Quecher, Pabellon (Combayo) (62 users)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake Tatora has filled in with sediment and the mine has not opened the gate to allow irrigation flow. (Users submitted a written request in 2005 asking the mine for water, but the mine's response was not acceptable.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build a reservoir.
<p>Azufre, Ventanilla de Combayo (14 users)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water sponge has been eliminated by MY in the upper part of the basin; • Monthly water quality monitoring is inconsistent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an explanation of the effects of exceedences detected by the monitoring; • MY should protect the water source / springs; • Provide better information and work to improve participation; • Conduct daily monitoring where possible.
<p>Canal San Martin Rio Colorado (Tual) (614 users)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water in the canal starts from the discharged water of the mine, causing fear and suspicion about quality; • Some days canal does not get 120 liters/second, although they are supposed to. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finish the concrete lining of the canal; • Work to ensure best water quality and quantity • Build reservoir.
<p>Yanacocha, Llagamarca (43 users)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Springs and lagoons dried up; • All of Quebrada Encajon is supplied by a water pump, rather than naturally; • Reservoirs are probably not a good solution because they only work if there is a good rainy season. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate the springs; • Identify one-by-one what is happening with all the springs.

Summary and outcomes of Day 2 discussions

The purpose of the 'problem-solution' exercise was to clarify canal users' key issues, canal-by-canal, and help the parties begin to identify possible strategies for moving forward.

Minera Yanacocha expressed concern that some of the solutions identified by canal users are either outside MY's sphere of responsibility, or may not be practical or feasible. Still, MY told canal users that hearing their specific concerns was useful feedback for the company, and that the issues and ideas would be helpful in planning future community meetings and programs.

During the discussions, MY referenced a study on groundwater flow scheduled to be released in early November 2006, citing it as a new source of information that may respond to some of the canal users' concerns. At the close of the meeting, canal users asked whether that report would be publicly available. MY agreed to inform the presidents of each of the participating canals when the report was published and to discuss options for delivering it to canal users.

In addition, CAO encouraged the parties to carefully consider each of the individual concerns raised in the exercise, and then decide which strategies or options for addressing them would be most appropriate for each concern. CAO described some potential approaches to resolving the issues or conflicts, including: 1) directly approaching MY technical staff, Community Relations, or other relevant departments to discuss specific issues with appropriate personnel; 2) attending community and/or public meetings and hearings; 3) inquiring with relevant local and regional government authorities to obtain data and information on specific areas of interest, or to report concerns or compliance issues; and 4) seeking independent, third-party facilitation assistance (such as mediators, arbitrators, or facilitators) to help resolve conflicts or develop consensus agreements.

Recommendations for Next Steps

1. MY should honor its commitment to distribute the Site-Wide Groundwater Flow study to canal users soon after it is published. Because the canal users are widely dispersed, MY should consider holding several meetings in both the COMOCA Sur and Este areas, which canals in close proximity to the mine but distant from Cajamarca could more easily attend. A presentation of the key points of the report, followed by a question-answer opportunity, may help address some of the outstanding concerns.
2. Canal users should contact MY representatives to ensure that copies of the groundwater report are delivered to all interested parties. They should carefully read the report and attend any public meetings or conferences at which the report is discussed. Although the remote locations of the canal users can be a barrier to good communication and information exchange, canal users should work closely with one another and with appropriate MY staff to ensure that communication channels are well defined and systematic.
3. Canal users should consider contacting locally based NGOs and associations whose missions involve water, technical assistance or rural economic development to learn about their programs and services. "Soluciones Prácticas (ITDG)" (a British NGO) and "GTZ" (a German NGO), are two organizations with offices in Peru and projects in Cajamarca that may be of interest to COMOCA Sur and Este and the canal users.

CAO Involvement

The CAO team has concluded its involvement in the petition brought by the canal users. In accordance with its mandate, the CAO Ombudsman remains available upon request to help arguably impacted communities resolve complaints through facilitated or negotiated agreements on the ground.

ATTACHMENT A

CANAL USERS' QUESTIONS / CONCERNS

Julio 2006 – Cajamarca, Perú

CANAL USERS' QUESTIONS / CONCERNS

Julio 2006 – Cajamarca, Perú

COMOCA ESTE San José Sub-Basin Tomacucho, Shacsha Uñigán

(Basin representatives have an inventory of springs in the area.)

1. Why is Canal La Shacsha taking water from the Chonta Basin to the Porcon Basin?
2. Why is Yanacocha working with La Shacsha and not with the other canals in the San José Basin?
3. What will become of the springs in the areas where Yanacocha is moving forward with explorations? We see that because of the drilling, water is being deviated to other basins.
4. What are Yanacocha's specific drought / dry season mitigation plans?
5. Why were the San José canals not included in the Environmental Impact Study?
6. Yanacocha provides benefits to the La Shacsha Canal, but not to the community of La Shacsha. Is there a reason? We understand benefits are going to Llushcapampa community.
7. In the Yanacocha closure plan, what specific steps are included to protect the water quantity in the canals?

COMOCA ESTE
Paccha Sub-Basin
Tres Tingos, Cocán

1. What are Yanacocha's specific drought / dry season mitigation plans?
 2. What is the impact of Yanacocha's explorations on the wetlands in Carachugo and Chaquicocha?
 3. Why were the Paccha sub-basin canals not included in the Environmental Impact Study?
 4. What comparative or baseline studies exist from areas in areas where the mine does and does not have an impact?
-

COMOCA ESTE
Arnacocha Sub-Basin
Azufre, Quecher, Uñigán Tornuyoc

(Yanacocha did explorations in the area, but after an agreement with the community, the mine discontinued these.)

1. Does the mine intend to resume exploration in this area?
 2. What kinds of baseline studies exist for the area that would help determine any impacts from expansion or exploration
-

COMOCA ESTE
Azufre Sub-Basin
Azufre Ahijadero, Azufre Ventanilla

(Basin representatives have an inventory of springs in the area.)

1. Has Yanacocha quantified the impacts to the canals in this basin? (If so, what studies?)

**COMOCA SUR
Yanacocha Sub-Basin
Llagamarca**

(Canal representatives have discussed their concerns and presented a complaint to the mine regarding water quantity.

They have attempted to negotiate at (at a negotiation table) with the mine, but are concerned that the all the information has not been presented. Also fear that if they pursue their concerns the mine may recriminate by withdrawing benefits or support.)

1. Users concerned that mining operations have destroyed 7 Km of canal. Is there a mitigation effort underway, or how is Yanacocha prepared to compensate for this loss?
2. How has the loss of Yanacocha lake, and continued mine operations, affected water flow in this basin? (We believe the flow has been reduced from 25L/s to 0.5 L/s. Can this 25L/s be restored?)
3. Users concerned that mining operations have dried out the springs that feed the canal. What mitigation or compensation efforts are in place to compensate for loss of springs?

**Encajon Sub-Basin
Encajon Collotan, Quishuar**

(Yanacocha has acknowledged the damage that was caused in these two canals as a result of their operations. Users participated in a “Negotiation Table” directly with the mine four years ago. They would like to see a water quantity study comparing areas where the mine has had a clear impact with areas where it has not had an impact.)

1. In the Yanacocha closure plan, what specific steps are included to protect the water quantity in the canals?

COMOCA SUR
Quilish Sub-Basin
Quilish Porcón Bajo, Quilish Chilincaga, Hermanos Cueva, Collpa

1. How does Yanacocha quantify the impacts of exploration on water quantity?
-

COMOCA SUR
San José Sub-Basin
La Shacsha

(Users have presented documents to Yanacocha about their quantity concerns.)

1. Users have counted six springs that dried up due after the San José waste dump was constructed by Yanacocha. What mitigation or compensation measures are being considered by the mine?
-

COMOCA SUR
Honda, Rejo, Porcon Basin
Tual

(Users have presented documents to Yanacocha about their quantity concerns.)

1. Users are very concerned about the heavy impact on water quantity from Yanacocha operations. Quebrada Cushuro (in the Rejo basin) has totally dried out. What mitigation or compensation measures are being considered by the mine?
2. After a complaint about Qebrada Cushuro filed by canal users, Yanacocha pumped water to the canal (40 L/s). Given that water quantity is heavily managed by Yanacocha, how do we know that we will continue to have sufficient water in the canals?

**COMOCA SUR
Tranca Sub-Basin
Capa Rosa**

Users are interested in a comprehensive water study that characterizes water quantity in their region and beyond. They believe that water quantity may be changing due to heavy use, climactic conditions, and from mining operations.

**COMOCA SUR
Grande Sub-Basin
Llushcapampa**

1. What are Yanacocha's specific drought / dry season mitigation plans?
2. A June 18, 2004 study of the head waters found that the springs had dried out, and water was being transferred from the basin to Pajuela's Pad. Is this something that can be mitigated, or explained in terms of its impact?
3. Users would like clarification about whether the Grande Dam was built to address quantity issues or solely to control sediments.
 - What will happen with this structure after mine closure?
 - Who will be the end user / who will have the rights to this water? (If it is Sedacaj, we are concerned that the quantity of water on our canals will be diminished.)
4. What other kinds of facilities can be built in the basin in order to improve our supply of water?

ATTACHMENT B

Minera Yanacocha Water Quantity Studies (to date)

Julio 2006 – Cajamarca, Perú

see filename:

Attachment B_MY quantity studies_english.pdf